BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.





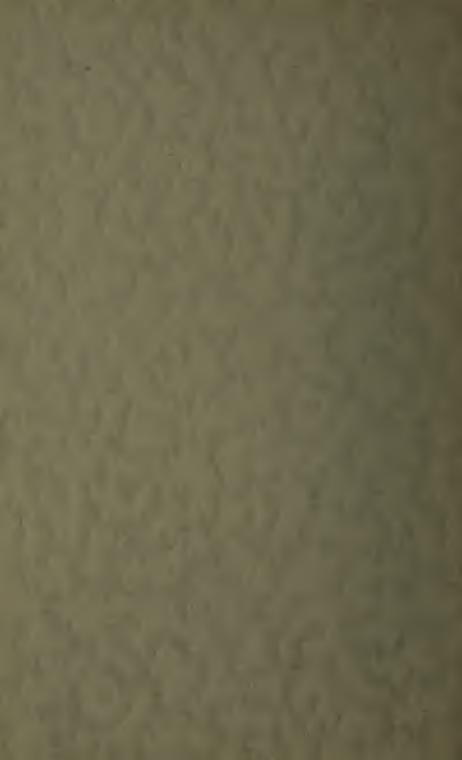
REPORT

on the Work of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT for 1938.

NORMAN V. HEPPLE,
Medical Officer of Health.

H. J. PARKER,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.



BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT

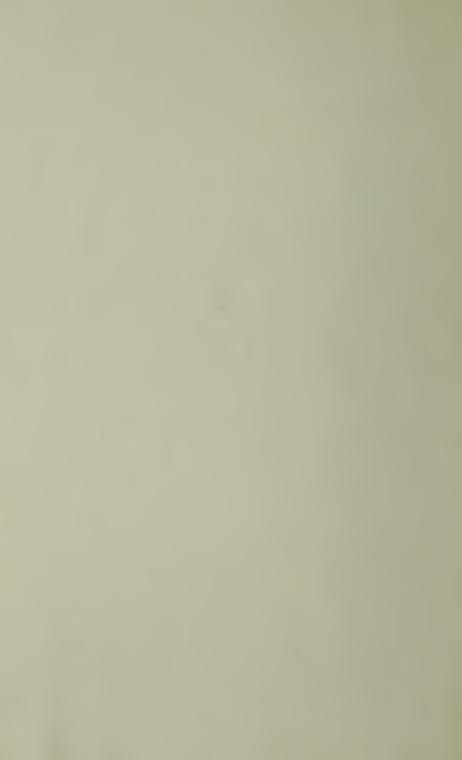
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BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council: Councillor H. Hough, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. T. Higgs.

Members of the Council:

Councillor W. Bache. Councillor H. Edwards. Councillor John Foxall. Councillor David Guttery. Councillor Harry Haden. Councillor J. N. Hickman. Councillor J. T. Higgs. Councillor J. B. Hill. Councillor Mrs. Hodgetts. Councillor Henry Hough, J.P. Councillor Frederick Jones. Councillor I. H. Male. Councillor Ernest Mantom. Councillor E. E. Marsh. Councillor J. C. Mason, M.B E. Councillor C. F. Moore. Councillor Wilfred Shaw, J.P. Councillor John Solari. Councillor Thomas Whorton, C.C. Councillor F. A. Williams. Councillor Thomas Williams, J.P. Councillor R. H. Wood. Councillor Simeon Wood. Councillor W. J. Woodhall. Councillor Alfred Workman.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor T. Williams, J.P. (Chairman).
Councillor W. J. Woodhall (Vice-Chairman).
All Members of the Council are Members of this
Committee.

BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital.

*Frank Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 31/3/39).

*N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Appointed 1/4/39). Also Assistant County Medical Officer of Health for Staffordshire.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

*H. J. Parker, M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat & Foods Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Instectors:

*G. T. Cummings, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat & Foods Inspector.

*D. J. W. Robertson, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.P. Cert. Meat & Foods Inspector.

*A. H. Taylor, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Foods Inspector. J. C. Lee (unqualified).

Veterinary Inspectors:

D. J. Anthony, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. D. Howie, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Bacteriologist:

Dr. J. Menton, Bacteriological Laboratory, County Buildings, Stafford.

Tuberculosis Officer:

Dr. D. J. Loughran, Tuberculosis Dispensary, Parsons Street, Dudley.

Matron Isolation Hospital: Miss G. Rutledge, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Staff:

L. J. Partridge.

N. Bellamy.

F. Detheridge.

*Salary Contributions made by Exchequer Grants.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Brierley Hill.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hodgetts, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Department for the year 1938. This Report is drawn up in accordance with the scheme indicated in Circular 1928 of the Ministry of Health.

The health of the people in the area continues to be satisfactory. The birth rate shows a slight fall, but is above that for England and Wales as a whole. The birth rate generally has shown a tendency to fall for some years now, not only in this country, but in most of the civilised states of the world. It may be partly due to the fact that the proportion of elderly people is increasing in the population.

The death rate has also fallen from last year's figure, due chiefly to a decrease in deaths from influenza, and in deaths of young children. The principal causes of death were again circulatory and respiratory disease, and cancer.

It is very gratifying to see that the Infantile Mortality Rate has fallen from 70.90 last year to the low figure of 49.29. If we analyse the figures further, we find that much of this decrease is due to a fall in neo-natal mortality. It is suggestive that this should have occurred in the first full year in which the Midwives' Act has been in operation.

Diphtheria immunisation was carried on throughout the year in Schools and Welfare Centres. 71% of the Infant School population has been immunised. The co-operation of the teachers has been willingly given, and has proved invaluable. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking them.

The scheme for the provision of a large Joint Isolation Hospital, which this Council decided to support, is making progress, and the question of a suitable site and the necessary accommodation are under consideration by the Joint Board.

While the hospital at Stallings Lane is doing excellent work, we cannot at the moment make any provision for cases of measles and whooping-cough with pneumonia.

It is felt that a large hospital will be able to cater for this urgent need, and that more beds will also be available for the treatment of the ordinary infectious diseases.

Housing work has been carried on steadily during 1938. Fourteen Clearance Areas, comprising 135 houses, were represented during the year. Much still remains to be done in this direction, but some difficulty is being experienced in obtaining suitable land for re-housing schemes.

The houses in the Birch Coppice area are being provided with an extension of sewerage. It is probable that this will lead to a considerable improvement in the condition of the area.

The time of the Health Department staff is being taken up to an increasing extent by work in connection with the Air Raid Precautions scheme. The Medical Officer is responsible for the local organisation of the Casualty services and for the training of volunteers in First Aid. This has meant an immense amount of extra work by all members of the department, which has been undertaken willingly. In connection with this, I should like to pay a tribute to the local Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and to the Divisional Superintendent, who has been of very great assistance in helping with the training of volunteers in First Aid.

The Veterinary Department has continued to provide material for research work from the large amount which it inspected during the year.

The Council were unfortunate in losing the services of Dr. Appleton, who left at the end of March, 1939, in order to take up an appointment as Medical Officer of Health at Sale. During his

term of office at Brierley Hill, Dr. Appleton proved himself an energetic and popular officer of the Council, and his departure has been universally regretted. I am personally greatly indebted to him for the help he gave me when I took over the work of this department.

I must express my gratitude to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the members of the Staff of the Health Department for the very real help they have been to me since I came to Brierley Hill. I arrived at a time when the A.R.P. work was growing rapidly, and I cannot praise too highly the loyalty and kindness with which they have assisted me.

I should also like to pay a tribute to the Matron and Staff of the Isolation Hospital. They have given me all possible help on every occasion.

To the Clerk and to the other members of the Council's staff I tender my thanks for the ready courtesy and co-operation which I have received.

Finally, I should like to express my deep appreciation of the kindness and courtesy which has been shown me by all the members of the Council since my appointment. I should like particularly to thank the Chairman of the Council (Councillor H. Hough, J.P.) and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor T. Williams, J.P.) for their constant assistance and co-operation in carrying out that important branch of the Council's activities the work of the Health Department.

With the continued help of the Council and Officers I hope to ensure the progress and efficiency of this Department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hodgetts and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

NORMAN V. HEPPLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS.

Area		•••	•••		(Acres)	5,932
Registrar-G		Estimate	of reside	nt popi	ılation	
(mid 1	938)	•••	•••	•••	•••	46,360
Number of	inhabited	d houses (end of 19	938) acc	cording	
to the	Rate Bo	oks) `	•••	•••	•••	12,781
Rateable V	alue (31st	Decembe	er, 1938)			£168,121
Sum repres	ented by	a Penny l	Rate, 193	88-39		£625

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA.

The principal industries of the district are as follows:—

Iron and Steel.
Building.
General Engineering.
Constructional Engineering.
Bricks (including firebricks).
Glass (table and decorative).
Food (ham and bacon).
Enamel Hollow-ware.

Of these industries the Table and Decorative Glass, Food and the Iron and Steel Industries are the biggest employers of labour. The population is essentially of an industrial character and contains many skilled and a large number of unskilled workmen.

The Manager of the local Employment Exchange has kindly supplied the following figures. It will be realised that this exchange only touches a percentage of the total employees in the district. An attempt has been made previously to estimate the number of unemployed in the area by obtaining the figures from the Cradley Heath, Stourbridge and Dudley Exchances. I am assured, however, that it is no longer possible to thus estimate the number of our unemployed and so Brierley Hill Exchange figures only are given. This can be taken as an indication of the unemployed throughout the district and it will be noted that there are more unemployed than in the preceding year.

	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total	Total %
Insured Population	8120	2070	980 256	660	11830	19.0
Unemployed	1245	21	250	33	1561	13.2

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Live Births. Legitimate Illegitimate	•••	•••	Total 759 12	Males 396 8	Females 363 4					
Total			771	404	367					
Birth Rate per	Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 16.63.									
Still Births.			Total.	Males.	Famalaa					
Legitimate Illegitimate		•••	34 —	16 —	Females. 18 —					
Total	•••		34	16	18					
Rate per 1 000	total (li	ve and	d still) bi	irths 4	12.23					
Deaths.			Total 485	Males. 266	Females.					
Death Rate per Areal Comparal Corrected Death	oility Fac	tor		lation 	10.46 1.10 11.51					
Deaths from Puerperal Causes: Puerperal Sepsis 0 Other Puerperal Causes 4 4.97 Rate per 1,000 total (live and (Still Births)) 0.0 4.97										
Death Rate of	Infants u	nder o	ne vear o	of age:—						
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age: All Infants per 1,000 live births 49.29 Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births 50.06 Illegimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births 0.0 Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0 Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 1 Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 1 Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 71										

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The total number of Births registered was 771 (396 males, 363 females). Of these Births 759 were legitimate and 12 illegitimate. This gives us a Birth Rate of 16.63 per 1,000 population, as compared with 15.1 for England and Wales, and 17.52 for 1937. The Birth Rate of the district is, therefore, higher than that for the country as a whole. The proportions of male births to female births is 1,264 to 1,000.

Deaths.

These numbered 485 (266 males, 219 females). The Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 10.46 as compared with 11.20 in 1937. In order to bring this figure into line with that for the country as a whole it is necessary to multiply it by a comparability factor which is 1.10 and this gives us a corrected Death Rate of 11.51. The Death Rate for England and Wales is 11.6, so that even if we take the corrected Death Rate the Death Rate of Brierley Hill is still below that of the country generally. The causes of death will be found in Table III. The chief causes of death have been as follows:—

Heart Disease			 92	(86)
Cancer and Ma	lignant I	Disease	 71	(60)
Cerebral Haem	orrhage		 33	(37)
Premature Birt	h	•••	 23	(39)
Tuberculosis			 35	(31)
Pneumonia	•••		 47	(33)
Influenza	•••	•••	 14	(31)
Bronchitis			 11	(19)
			326	(336)

It will be seen that these accounted for 326 deaths out of a total of 485.

The corresponding figures for 1937 are given in brackets. It will be noted that the deaths from Heart Disease, Cancer, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis have increased, whilst the deaths from Bronchitis, Influenza and Premature Births have been reduced.

The proportion of male deaths to female deaths is 1214 as compared with 1,000.

Natural Increase of Population.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 286.

TABLE 1.

Summary of Vital Statistics of adjacent Authorities, 1938.

		11													
Death Rate from Tuberculosis, per 1,000	Other Tubercular Diseases.	0.11	0.09	0.758	0.19	0.16	0.30	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.21	90.0	0.22	
Death Rate from Tuberculosis, per 1,0	Respiratory.	0.65	0.59	0.63	0.65	0.78	0.34	0.53	0.63	0.41	19.0	0.78	(9.0	0.63	
	Infantile Mortality.	49.29	47.73	47.51	46.30	56.0	53.0	1	56.41	59.67	57.58	64.4	64 56	79.0	
	Standard- ised Death Rate.	11.51	12.94	11.07	11.51	14.25	11.73	13.91	12.71	13.38	13.83	13.5	12.30	14.76	
	Crude Death Rate.	10 43	10 88	10.65	11.23	12.08	10.90	12.1	10.42	11.54	12.14	11.4	10.99	12.1	
	Birth Rate.	16.63	18.49	12.58	18.23	21.47	15.8	18.0	19.88	21.49	18.60	19.9	18.62	20.3	
	Population	46,360	44,190	35,130	61,600	36,980	20,350	33,370	45,450	28,850	82,680	23,100	107,300	31,430	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	÷	
	District.	Brierley Hill	wlev Regis	ourbridge	idlev	Fipton	Sedglev	Wednesbury	Oldbury	Coselev	est Bromwich	Willenhall	Walsell	3ilston	

Infantile Mortality.

38 children under one year of age died during the year. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 49.29 per 1 000 live births as compared with 70.90 for the previous year and for England and Wales of 53.

The rates for five-yearly periods are given below.

1900	1904	•••	•••	•••	149
1905	1909	•••	•••	• • •	151
1910-	1914	•••	•••	•••	139
1915-	1919	•••	•••	•••	89
1920-	1924		•••	•••	92
1925—	1929	•••	•••	•••	71
1930-	1934	•••	•••	•••	69
1935	•••	•••	•••	•••	64
1936	•••	•••		•••	85
1937	•••	•••	•••		71
1938	•••				49

If we take an average over ten-yearly periods we obtain the following figures:—

1900—1909	•••		150
1910—1919			114
1920—1929		•••	81
1930—1938 (nine years)		•••	68

The following Table gives the causes of Infantile Deaths during 1938 and it will be noted that 15 of these deaths occurred during the first week—of these deaths 2 occurred during the first day. If we analyse the causes of infantile deaths we find that—

- 7 deaths were attributed to Premature Birth.
- 7 to Congenital Malformations.
- 3 to Birth Injury.
- 2 to Atelectasis.
- 2 to Debility and Marasmus

making a total of $2\tilde{1}$ deaths which can be classified as neo-natal mortality.

There remain 17 deaths of children under one year of age. Of these 11 were due to pneumonia.

6 deaths remain and most of these probably would remain under ideal conditions.

The neo-natal mortality in this district is of great importance and all expectant mothers are urged to attend the ante-natal centres which are provided for their benefit.

TABLE 11.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths from Stated Causes a Various Ages under I year of age.

	13	
Total Deaths under I year		38
9.—12 months	4-11,111111	1
6—9 months	-01	55
3—6 months	m - -	5
1—3 months		5
Total Deaths under I month	m - 01 t- + m 01	25
3—4 weeks		က
2—3 weeks		ಣ
1—2 weeks	-	1
Under l week	1 1 20 60 20	15
Causes of Death.	Whooping Cough	Totals

Maternal Mortality.

During the year four maternal deaths took place. This gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 4.97 per 1,000 (total live and still births) as compared with 2.97 for the country as a whole and 3.11 for 1937.

The Midwives' Act of 1936 came into operation during 1937, and it is anticipated that when the administration of this Act has had time to be established there will be an effect produced on both our maternal mortality and our neo-natal mortality.

Of the four maternal deaths none were due to Sepsis. Two were due to Caesarean section and two to haemorrhage following birth.

Enquiry is made on behalf of the County Council into all cases of maternal deaths occurring in this district.

Mortuary.

Fifteen bodies were brought to the mortuary during the year. In the case of ten of them death was due to natural causes; one was a case of accidental death and in three cases death was due to suicide. None were of an infectious nature. The average length of stay was $3^{1}/_{5}$ days.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF DEATH. Registrar-General's Return.

DISEASE		19	38		
DISEASE				М.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Feve	ers			_	
Measles		•••			
Scarlet Fever				- 1	
Whooping Cough				- 1	1
Diphtheria				- 1	1
Influenza		• • •		9	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	• • •	•••		_	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	:	• • •	• • • •		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory Sy		• • •		24	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases		•••	• • •	3	2
Syrhilis	Tobos	Doronlia		2	
General Paralysis of the Insand	e, rabes	Dorsaits		$3\frac{1}{2}$	39
72:1 1	• •	•••		1	39 4
Diabetes Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	•••	•••	• • • •	9	24
Heart Disease		•••		52	40
Aneurysm	•••	•••			=0
Other Circulatory Diseases	•••			5	7
Bronchitis				6	5
Pneumonia (all forms)				35	12
Other Respiratory Diseases				6	4
Peptic Ulcer				4	2
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)				1	
Appendicitis				3	2
Cirrhosis of Liver					1
Other Diseases of Liver				(2
Other Digestive Diseases	• • •			3	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis		•••		4	7
Puerperal Sepsis	• • •	• • •		-	
Other Puerperal Diseases	 . To: 42	37.10.			4
Congenital Debility, Prematur	e Buth,	Maltorm	a-	14	0
tions, etc	•••	•••		14	9
Senility	***	•••	• • • •	10	13
Suicide Other Violence	•••	•••	• • • •	2	3 5
Other Violence Other Defined Diseases	•••	• • •		$\frac{10}{28}$	5 16
Causes ill-defined or unknown	•••		• • • •	28	10
Diarrhoea (over 2 years)		•••		1	
Diarribea (over 2 years)	•••	•••	•••		
Т	OTALS	•••		266	219

TABLE IV.
Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death Rates and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adminis've County	Brierley Kill.
Dist.		Rates pe	r 1,000 Popu	lation.	
Births— Live Still Deaths—	15.1 0.60	15.0 0.65	15.4 0.60	13.4 0.48	16.63 0.73
All Causes Typhoid and Paratyphoid	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	10.46
Fevers Small-Pox	0.00 0.0 0	0.00	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	0.00	
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.0 6 0.01	0.00
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough	$0.01 \\ 0.03$	$0.01 \\ 0.03$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$	0.01	0.03
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.02
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.30
Notifications— Small-Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Small-Pox Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	0.49
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	1.21
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.45
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.9×	1.28
Dooths under		Rates pe	er 1,000 Live	Births.	
Deaths under 1 year of age Deaths from Dia- rrhoea and Enteritis	53	57	51	57	49.19
under 2 years of					
age	5.5	7.8	3.€	13.1	1.29
Maternal Mortality	0.00	1			0.00
Puerperal Sepsis	$0.89 \\ 2.19$	Not av	ailable		0.00 5.19
Others Total	3.08	Not av	anjabic.		5.19
10000		1000 %	1 D: // /:	Y:1 C	
Maternal Mortality	Rates	s per 1,000 To	otal Births (i.	e. Live and St	[1][[)
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86) Not ava	la ble.		0.00
Others	2.11	}			4.97
Total	2.97	J			4.97
Notifications—				C 9 59	10.07
Puerperal Fever	14.42	18.08	12.51	$\int 3.53$	19.87
Puerperal Pvrexia	14.42	18.08	12.01	15.46	0.00

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Assistant County Medical Officer of Health for the County of Stafford and his time is divided between the two Authorities. This enables the area to have the services of a full-time officer as his work for the County is also in the area.

He is responsible for the general supervision of the work of the Health Department. As a County official he is also responsible for the School Medical work and the Maternity and Child Welfare work at Quarry Bank.

Dr. Machlachlan and Dr. Fry are responsible for the School Medical work and Maternity and Child Welfare work in the rest of the area. Dr. Armsby is the ante-natal officer for the area.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector also acts as Cleansing Superintendent and is in charge of the administration of the Shops Acts. There are three additional Sanitary Inspectors, one of whom is entirely engaged in the supervision of the Council houses. They are all qualified as meat and food inspectors in addition to their sanitary inspectors' qualifications. There is also one unqualified assistant Sanitary Inspector. There are three clerks.

Two Veterinary Officers are employed by the Council.

Under the Staffordshire County Council are eight Health Visitors (six whole time) who are allocated to the Brierley Hill Urban District. The co-operation of these ladies is assured through the Medical Officer of Health who is in constant touch with them.

Staff Changes.

The appointment of Dr. A. E. Thalau as temporary Veterinary Officer ceased on the 15th September, 1938.

Mr. A. H. Taylor was appointed in January, 1938 as additional Sanitary Inspector in place of Mr. L. H. Vale, who resigned his appointment.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are sent to the County Laboratory at Stafford. No charge is made by this Laboratory for the examination of these specimens.

Advantage is taken of these facilities by the general practitioners of the town and by this department. The following is the record of specimens examined during the year.

Examination of '	Throat	and Nasal	Swabs	for the	
presence of Di	iphther	ia bacillus			1599
Positive	`			210	
Negative	•••	•••	•••	1389	
Examination of	sputum	for the p	resence	e of the	
Tubercle bacil			•••	•••	220
Positive		•••		42	
Negative	• • •	•••		178	
Cervical Swabs fe	or Haei	molytic Str	eptoco	cci	228
Positive		•••		9	
Negative	•••	•••		219	
Agglutination Te	sts	•••	•••	Negative	11
Examination of	Faeces	for Colon	Typho	id	
Dysentery Gro		•••		Negative	15
Other Pathologic	al Rep	orts		Negative	26

Ambulance Facilities.

There are two ambulances provided by the Authority. One is provided for the removal of accident and non-infectious cases and the other for the removal of infectious cases. The Infectious Diseases Ambulance is situated at the Stallings Lane Hospital.

A new ambulance has been provided by the Council for non-infectious cases. The old ambulance has been transferred to the Stallings Lane Hospital. The accident ambulance is stationed at Messrs. Beckley's garage, and total of 363 cases were conveyed during the year. These were made up as follows:—

Brierley Hill		•••	•••		170
Kingswinford			•••	•••	144
Quarry Bank				• • •	47
Dudley	•••		•••	• • •	1
Amblecote				• • •	1

During the year a total mileage of 4,246.4 miles has been covered.

Nursing in the Home.

The services of a district nurse are available throughout the area.

The following Associations maintain District Nurses:—
Brierley Hill and Brockmoor Nursing Association ... Two nurses
Kingswinford Nursing Association
Wordsley Nursing Association
Pensnett and Bromley Nursing
Association
Quarry Bank Nursing Association

Two nurses
One Nurses
One Nurse
One Nurse
One Nurse

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres are established in the following areas:—

the following areas:—	School Clinics	Infant Welfare c. Centre.
Brierley Hill: - (Church Hill) Tuese	day 9 a.m.—12 p.m	n. 2—5 p.m.
Brockmoor: (St. John's School- rooms) Frida	ıy "	
Pensnett: (Methodist School- rooms) Thur	rsday ",	,,
Wordsley: (Methodist Buildings, New Street) Mond	day ,,	,,
Kingswinford: (Methodist Buildings, Moss Grove) Tues	day "	,,
Quarry Bank: (Methodist Buildings, New Street) Wed	nesday ,,	"

Ante-Natal Clinics are established at the above addresses as follows:—

Pensnett Thursday 1 p.m. Brierley Hill Thursday ... 2-5 p.m. . . . Kingswinford 1 p.m. Tuesday Wordslev Monday 1 p.m. Ouarry Bank Alternate Thursdays... 9 a.m.—12 noon.

Refraction Clinics and Dental Sessions are held as required at the above Centres.

TABLE V.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND ANTE NATAL CENTRES.

ATTENDANCES, 1938.

		FIF	FIRST VISITS.	ITS.		RE-VISITS.	Š,		TOTAL.	
CENTRE.		Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	1 to 5 Expectant years.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	1 to 5 Expectant years.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Expectant Mothers.
Brierley Hill Welf	Welfare Centre Ante Natal Centre	134	58	331	1898	1332	675	2032	1390	1006
Brockmoor Welf	Welfare Centre	09	29		726	184		786	513	
Kingswinford Welf	Welfare Centre	88	51		817	875		905	926	
Pensnett Weli	Welfare Centre	95	47		1105	719		1200	166	
Quarry Bank Wel	Welfare Centre Ante Natal Centre	26	C	107	1336	853	281	1392	862	388
Wordsley Wel	Welfare Centre	7.9	10		1359	1612		1438	1622	
TOTALS for 1938	:	512	204	438	7241	5875	956	7753	6019	1394
TOTALS for 1937	:	475	206	432	6635	5314	744	7110	5520	1176

HOSPITALS.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

(1) Isolation Hospital, Stallings Lane.

The hospital is maintained by the Council for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious disease.

Accommodation is provided for 32 patients, but it is limited to four Wards—male and female Scarlet Fever Wards, and male and female Diphtheria Wards, and according to the latest standards the hospital is overcrowded when there are 32 patients.

We are unable to take complicated cases of Measles or Whooping Cough, and cases of Pneumonia and Enteric Fever cannot be accommodated.

The staff consists of the Medical Superintendent, whose duties are performed by the Medical Officer of Health, the Matron, Staff Nurse, four Assistant Nurses, two Maids, Ambulance Driver-Gardener, and two Laundresses (part-time).

144 patients were admitted during the year, 36 patients were cases of Scarlet Fever, and 108 cases of Diphtheria. 74 were outside cases which were admitted at the request of neighbouring Local Authorities—of these 21 were Scarlet Fever and 53 Diphtheria.

It has been the policy of this Council to admit as many outside cases as the capacity of the hospital would allow. We realise the difficulties of neighbouring Authorities who have no hospital and try to accommodate them as far as possible. It will be noted that the number of outside cases has steadily gone up during the last five years since the new Brierley Hill Council was constituted. As no hospital is provided by outside Authorities, it is usually only the worst cases that are admitted from this source.

There were six deaths in this hospital during the year, five of which were normally resident outside the district. These deaths all occurred in children who were suffering from a grave form of Diphtheria, and in whom it was usually found that early medical advice had not been sought. One case died within fifteen minutes of admission and four cases within ten days. The remaining case died 43 days after admission. This case was complicated by Pharyngeal Paralysis.

Mortality Rate.

Scarlet Fever		•••	 Nil.
Diphtheria	•••	•••	 5.55%

Complications.

The following complications occurred:—

Scarlet Fever.

Otitia media		 1
Rheumatism		 1
Albuminuria		 4
Cervical Adenitis	• • •	 1

One case of Scarlet Fever was admitted from another hospital with Alveolar Abscess, and another case was a case of severe burns. Both these cases responded to treatment.

The Scarlet Fever was on the whole of a mild type—it was only necessary to give serum in twelve cases.

Diphtheria.

Cardiac involvement	•••		19
Palatal Paralysis			14
Strabismus			3
Paralysis of accommod	lation		4
Albuminuria		•••	10
Pharyngeal Paralysis	•••	•••	2

The Diphtheria this year was of a grave type, particularly that from outside areas, and in eighteen cases it was necessary to give intravenous serum.

It was not found necessary to perform tracheotomy in any case.

In three cases admitted as Diphtheria the diagnosis was not substantiated.

(2) Small-Pox Hospital.

This hospital is situated at Moxley and is under the control of a Small-Pox Joint Hospital Board, of which Brierley Hill is a constituent authority.

(3) Sanatoria.

The male Sanatorium is at Prestwood, and the Sanatoria for women are at Yarnfield (near Stone), Groundslow and Kinver. Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are treated at Standon Hall and The Woodlands, and there is a special Sanatorium for children at Himley.

(4) Maternity and Children.

There is no special hospital provided for maternity cases or for the treatment of children. Nursing assistance is provided for maternity cases by the County Council. The County Council also provides for medical and specialist attention in cases where this is required. Women and children requiring hospital treatment may be sent to the hospital at Wolverhampton.

(5) Orthopaedic.

The County have provided for the specialist treatment of these cases in special clinics and they are referred to hospital if they require in-patient treatment.

(6) Other.

There are no other provided hospitals but the following General Hospitals are within easy reach of the Urban District:—

Corbett Hospital, Amblecote.

Guest Hospital, Dudley.

There are also the hospitals of Birmingham and Wolverhampton—all of which are within easy reach of the district.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

There are 8 registered midwives who are practising in the area. These midwives are all under the supervision of the County Authority and with the legislation recently introduced 7 of the midwives are under direct control of the County Council, which is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority in this district.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are no Maternity or Nursing Homes in the area, but accommodation is provided by the County Council at Sandfield House for 16 maternity cases.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS.

The following relating to Public Health are in force in Brierley Hill.

Acts.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. (Parts.)
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (Parts.)
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. (Parts.)
Public Health Act, 1925.

Bye-Laws.

September, 1926.

Offensive Trades.

Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Fellmonger, Glue Maker, Soap Maker, Gut Scraper, Tallow Melter, Tripe Boiler, Rag and Bone Dealer.

New Streets and Buildings.

Houses let in lodgings.

Tents, Vans, Sheds.

Common Lodging Houses.

Escape from Fire (Workshops).

Slaughterhouses.

Nuisances, Streets, etc.

Mortuary.

Cemetery.

November, 1936.

For securing the Improvement of Housing conditions.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

This district is supplied by two Companies, the greater part by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, the remaining part, consisting of 1,725 houses at Wordsley, by the Stourbridge and District Water Board.

In both cases the supply is obtained by deep wells and bore holes in the new red sandstone at depths varying from 200 to 500 feet.

Analyses are undertaken monthly at the request of the Council and both companies carry out periodical bacteriological and chemical analyses. These analyses take place annually in the case of the Stourbridge Company, together with weekly hardness tests, and in the case of the Staffordshire Company samples were taken regularly throughout the year. For the further protection of the water supply the South Staffordshire Waterworks Co. have installed at their Hinksford Pumping Station and Cottage a water carriage seweage system with disposal works consisting of detritus tank, filters, etc., for adequately dealing with the sewage of that station.

STOURBRIDGE AND DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

Bacteriological Examination.

Count.

On nutrient agar after 48 hours incubation at 37°C. ... 7 colonies per ml.

On nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 20—22°C. ... 15 colonies per ml.

Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) none per 100 ml. after 48 hours incubation at 37°C.

Analysis.

90.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATERWORKS CO.

Count.

On nutrient agar after 48 hours incubation at 37°C. ... 5 colonies per ml.

On nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 20—22°C. ... 17 colonies per ml.

Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) ... none per 100 ml. after 48 hours incubation at 37°C.

Analysis.

		Par	ts per 100,000 -
at 2129	F		39.5
ia	•••		Nil.
•••			0.003
	•••		1.00
•••	•••	•••	3.9
ours at	80°F.	• • •	0.008
	•••	• • •	Clear
minatio	n	• • •	None
•••	• • •	•••	7.0
•••	•••	• • •	18.42°
• • •	•••	• • •	8.90°
•••	•••	• • •	9.52°
	ours at minatio	ours at 80°F mination	at 212°F

With the exception of the hardness, which is high, both Companies supply a very good water for drinking and general purposes, with no undesirable contamination and showing a high degree of purity.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewage from the Quarry Bank area (population 8,500) is dealt with by the Upper Stour Valley Main Drainage Board. The remaining part of the Urban District (population 37,500) is treated at the Round Hill Sewage Farm, which is situated at Whittington. The land at this farm is particularly suitable for broad irrigation and this is the method adopted.

There are no sewage disposal works in the district.

Round Hill Farm.

This farm is 250 acres in extent. Of the area covered, 162 acres are laid out with distributing carriers and provided with sub-soil drainage, and the farm is capable of dealing with a population of 37,500. This figure is based on a water consumption of 21 gallons per head.

The Council have work in progress which will provide for sewage up to three times the dry weather flow to be pumped to the irrigation area, and storm water from three to six times the dry weather flow to be stored in tanks at the site of the present pumping stations at Heathbrook and Wordsley. Sub-soil drainage with distributing carriers over the remaining 80 acres of the Round Hill Farm is also being provided and will allow for a population of 45,000 working on the same basis of 21 gallons per head. This estimate of 21 gallons per head is low according to present day standards.

During the year work on the provision of a storm water sewer from Buckpool to Wordsley and a storm water sewer in the Bromley area was commenced.

Sufficient sewers are being provided at Birch Coppice to connect all the remaining houses in that area.

Rivers and Streams.

I understand the County Council have in hand the question of trade waste pollution which is taking place from neighbouring works into the Stour and a tributary of the Stour in the region of Mears Coppice.

Public Cleansing.

The collection and disposal of house refuse is dealt with thoroughly in the Sanitary Inspector's section of this report. There have been no complaints from residents in the proximity of the tips.

The provision of a large central tip in connection with the proposed Depot for the Cleansing Department is a matter which the Council will have to consider in the near future.

Smoke Abatement.

There have been no complaints of smoke nuisance during the year. The difficulty in this district is that the most likely sources of smoke nuisances are protected trades, but the large measure of co-operation with the firms in question has assured us of comparative immunity. A certain amount of smoke cannot be avoided in an industrial district. Once again it must be emphasised that a proper plant and stack not only prevents public nuisance but is cheaper and more efficient. Domestic smoke was once again a large source of smoke pollution.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no municipal swimming baths in this district, but a private open-air swimming bath was constructed and opened last year at Kingswinford. This pool is on a large scale—it has a natural setting and is surrounded with a Sports Ground and sunbathing places. We have had no complaints as to the efficiency of the plant, but the interests of the public will continue to be carefully watched and samples taken from time to time. The chief disadvantage of a private swimming pool such as this is that it caters for the public only during the summer months and is not sufficiently cheap to benefit all classes of the community. Arrangements have been made by the County Council for the use of this pool by school children in the locality during the mornings of the summer months. This arrangement gives general cause for satisfaction as the swimming bath is one of the most urgent of the unsatisfied needs of this district. The provision of open spaces and facilities for recreation are in my opinion of paramount importance, and particularly in a district such as this. During the year a physical fitness campaign has been in progress. Swimming is an easy and most practical way of inculcating principles of better health.

As forecast last year, the Council are considering the provision of a Swimming Bath for the use of the townspeople at Brierley Hill. We should like again to show the value of this from a public health point of view. Not only does the public swimming bath cater for the needs of all classes of the community with respect to exercise, but it can be expected to have some influence on the general cleanliness of the public. As has been evident in previous reports, cleanliness is regarded as the most important essential of public health.

Cemeteries.

There is one Cemetery in the district. It occupies an area of four acres.

Open Spaces and Pleasure Grounds.

The usual area of open spaces recommended by the Town Planning experts is 1 acre to every 150 to 200 persons. If we take a population of 46,000 persons and allow 1 acre for each 200 the amount of open space in the district should be 230 acres. This includes parks and public gardens, playing fields, public open spaces and private open spaces and recreation grounds. A Table is given below of open spaces already provided in the district and future requirements in order that adequate open spaces should be available:—

District.	Total area required.	Approximate area already allocated.	Further area required.
Brierley Hill and Brockmoor (Population 19,500) Pensnett (Population 6,500) St. Mary's (Population 4,000) Wordsley (Fopulation 6,900) Quarry Bank (Population 8,406)	98.0 acres.	59.0 acres.	39.7 acres.
	31.0 ,,	19.7 ,,	11.3 ,,
	24.0 ,,	14.7 ,,	9.3 ,,
	35.0 ,,	27.7 ,,	7.3 ,,
	42.0 ,,	24.8 ,,	17.2 ,,

As will be noted from the above Table, progress has been made during the year and further substantial progress is expected during 1939.

SCHOOLS.

A list of the schools in the district, with the accommodation, number on the roll, percentage of attendance and sanitary accommodation is given below:—

School and Department.	Accom- modation	No. on Roll.	Average Atten- dance.	Per- centage.	No. of W.C.'s
Duiantau Will					
Brierley Hill— Bent St. Senior Boys'	408	305.2	294.7	96.5	l.
Infants'	176	143.5	133.9	93.3	24
Intermediate	440	213.5	204.9	95.9	15
Mill St. Junior	350	243.5	230.2	94.5	20
R.C. Mixed		161.5	153.9	95.2	
Hawbush Rd. Junior C	384	302.1	290.7	96.2	
Înfants'	384	259.5	233.3	89.9	32
Brockmoor Senior Girls'	440	309	290.1	93.8	21
Junior Mixed	433	393	374.1	95.1	
Infants'	250	196.5	184.4	93.8 \int	27
Quarry Bank Senior Boys'	320	202.3	193.5	95.6	10
Senior Girls' Junior Boys'	$\frac{280}{420}$	$212.3 \\ 211.6$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 199.4 \\ 203.1 \end{array} $	93.9 95.9	18
Junior Boys Junior Girls'	420	211.0	$205.1 \\ 205.5$	95.5	34
Infants	423	215	203.3	93.9	94
Mt. Pl. Junr.	300	134.1	127.8	95.3	
Mt. Pl. Ifts.	215	79.4	76.6	96.4	15
Kingswinford—	210			00.1	10
Glynne Council Infants'	100	45	41.2	91.5	5
Pensnett C. Senior Mixed	400	366.1	343.4	93.7	19
Junior	434	274.5	256	93.2	
İnfants'	215	166.9	151.8	90.9	18
Pensnett C.E. Junr. Mixed	361	250.9	237.8	94.7	
Bird's Meadow C.	250	121	110	91.5	10
Wall Heath C.E. Mixed	218	210.9	202.9	96.2	1
C. Infants'	100	56	51.5	91.9	5
Wordsley Lawnswood Rd. Junr. Mixed		259.5	249.2	96	
Infants'		105.6	97.2	92	18
Kingswinford		105.0	31.2	92	10
St. Mary's Mixed	333	270.8	259.1	95.6	
Infants'	131	67.9	63.6	93.6	
Wordsley Brook St. Junr.					
Mixed and Infants		210.5	201.9	95 9	12
Audnam Council Senior					
Mixed	400	323.9	307.1	94.8	
Totals		6,527	6,170	94.5	

No public elementary school was closed during the year for infectious disease.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Progress During the Year.

The number of new houses erected during the year was 1,037, 454 were built by private enterprise. The remaining 583 were built by the Council under the Housing Act, 1936.

435 houses were demolished during the year.

Clearance Areas.

The following Clearance Areas were represented:—

Parkes Street, Brierley Hill, No. 23		12	houses.
Bank Street, Brierley Hill, No. 25		4	,,,
Audnam, Wordsley, No. 26		6	,,
West Street, Quarry Bank, No. 27	• • •	5	> 2
Level Street, Brierley Hill, No. 28		11	,,
Level Street, Brierley Hill, No. 29		17	,, ·
Level Street, Brierley Hill, No. 30		5	,,
Wallows Street, Brockmoor, No. 31	• • •	26	,,
Stour Hill, Quarry Bank, No. 32		9	,,
Stour Hill, Quarry Bank, No. 33		3	,,
Church Street, Pensnett, No. 34		15	,,
Church Street, Pensnett, No. 35		14	,,
Church Street, Pensnett, No. 36		4	,,
Church Street, Pensnett, No. 37		4	,,
			-
Total		135	,,

In respect of Areas Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 31, Compulsory Purchase Orders were made.

In respect of Areas 23, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37, Clearance Orders were made.

Ministerial Inquiries were held in respect of the following Orders:—

Audnam, Wordsley, No. 26	Clearance Order confirmed.
Silver Street, Brierley Hill, No. 22	,,
Parkes Street, Brierley Hill, No. 23	"
Bank Street, Brierley Hill, No. 24	,,
Bank Street, Brierley Hill, No. 25	"
Level Street, Brierley Hill, No. 28	Compulsory Purchase Order
	confirmed.
Level Street, Brierley Hill, No. 29	.,

Stour Hill, Quarry Bank, No. 32 ... Clearance Order confirmed.

There were no objections to the following Orders and no Inquiries were held:—

West Street, Quarry Bank, No. 27 ... Clearance Order confirmed. Level Street, Brierley Hill, No. 30 ... Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed.

Stour Hill, Quarry Bank, No. 33 ... Clearance Order confirmed.

Demolition Orders.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of 146 dwelling-houses during the year.

Overcrowding.

Good progress has been made during the year in respect of overcrowding. The number of dwellings overcrowded at the beginning of the year was 176. During the year 44 additional cases occurred, making a total of 220, out of which 139 cases were relieved, and on the 31st December, 1938, we have only 81 cases of statutory overcrowding remaining.

When all our cases of statutory overcrowding are re-housed we shall have to consider the question of sex overcrowding. Though it is easy in theory to tell people they can sleep in a living room, as a practical measure it is hardly ever adopted.

Provision of Houses for Aged Persons.

The bungalows for aged persons which were referred to last year have now been built in various parts of the district. During the year 20 of these bungalows were built. They have either a living room, bedroom, scullery and bathroom, or the bedroom is arranged as a recess in the living room. The bathroom is fitted with a 3-ft. 6-ins. bath which is provided with seating facilities.

One of the most important of the re-housing activities of this Council has been the provision of these bungalows. With a falling birth rate and the increased expectation of life the aged are gradually forming a much larger proportion of our population.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Sampling of milk is carried out by the County Council and no report has been received from them during the year of any unsatisfactory milk sample taken within the area.

Meat and Other Foods.

This work is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors who are qualified inspectors of meat and foods. The details of the inspections made and the weight of meat destroyed during the year will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

There are 11 licensed and 9 registered slaughterhouses in the district.

There is a large meat factory in the district and the Council employ two qualified veterinary surgeons to inspect the meat at this factory. During the past two years there has been a temporary additional veterinary officer appointed to cope with the increasing work.

The Report of the Chief Veterinary Officer is appended below.

I beg to submit a report on the work performed by the Veterinary Surgeons during the year 1938.

There was a decrease in the number of animals handled, but the percentage of diseases found remains fairly constant year by year, and although a mass attack upon bovine tuberculosis is going on throughout the country, this is as yet not reflected in the case of animals other than cattle. About one-half of the diseases encountered are under the heading of "Tuberculosis."

In addition to meat inspection, various other veterinary duties were carried out, such as tuberculin testing, work under the Diseases of Animals Acts, blood sampling, etc., and collaboration with research institutions. The examination of food products for export increased during the year, and a list of the countries importing these Brierley Hill products is shown in this report.

The total percentage of meat condemned was:—

Carcases	 	0.2%	Stomachs	 1%
Heads	 	8%	Spleens	 1%
Lungs	 	9%	Kidneys	 1.5%
Hearts	 	5%	Intestines	 12%
Livers	 	10%	Other parts	0.2%

Percentage of diseases encountered:—

All animals				23%
Cattle	•••			0.2%
Sheep	•••			0.8%
Pigs		•••	•••	22%

The above percentages include diseases both localised and generalised.

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Diseases.	Tuberculosis	Strongylosis	Melanosis	Fl. & Fheumonia	Fericardins Endocadition	Endocarditis	Cirrhosis	Hydatids	Haemangioma	Fatty Infiltration	Fatty Degeneration	Peritonitis	Gastritis	Enteritis	Hernia	Congestion	Strangulation	Nenhritis	Hydronephrs	Pyraemia	Congresse	Famous	Empyaema	Bone Fracture	Bruising	Decomposition	Fevered Flesn	Sarcocysts	S. Erysipelas	S. Fever	Paratyphoid	Jaundice	Metritis	Fmaciation	Oedema	Died Lairage	Died Transit		uarters	Hindquarters Omentums
Other parts	117 Fq.		1 ,	I Fq.	1	1	1	102 Om.	ı	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1		I	oF 17 H	OF. 17 11.	2 r.q.	17 F.q.	7 Hq.	I Hq.	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	. 1	1		145 Forequarters	56 Hindquarters 102 Omentums
In- testines	20212	1	1.	9	1	1	1	23	1	1	1	1170	1	33	9	. 1	1		1	ا د	7	1	20	,	_	<u>ල</u>	<u> </u>	က	14	10	67	10	-	-	-	12	9 er	ee		21865
Kidneys	581	1	1	12	1	1	1	က	1	1	1	12	1	61	1	1	1	0.1	10001	1902	4	1	9		©1	18	56	9	28	50	4	20	6	10	1 c	7 6	106	100		2925
Spleens	601	1	1	9	1	1	ı	103	1	1	1	719	ı	-	1	19.6	<u> </u>	11	1	ı	21	1	n		_	6	13	က	14	10	6	2	-	-		1 61	0 T	99		1703
Stmchs.	1517	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	701	263	-	1	. 1	1 1	1	1	1	23	1	က		_	6	13	ಣ	14	101	Ç,	1 2	-	-		1 0	0 E	55		2624
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Hearts	7071	1	1	9	5609	10	I	1	ı	1	. 1	9)	-	•	ſ	1	-	1	ı	c)	1	က		1	c	13	cc	1	101	9.0	1 5			7 ,	- o[13	53		9839
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Heads	13968		1 1	9	1	1	1	1	1		1	۳ ا			1	1	1	1	1	1	∞		cc		7	10	<u></u>	e e	7	10	01	7 9	01	-		;	13	53		14125
Carcases	236		1 1	9	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	-	1	1	1	1	1	63	1	ಣ			6	13	er er	14	10	01	7 9	0,			- ·	E 5	53		385

Summary of Meat Condemned. SHEEP AND LAMBS.

	3 0	
Diseases	Tuberculosis Pleurisy and Pneumonia Muelleriasis Hydatid Cysts Fascioliasis Congestion Fatty Infiltration Jaundice Melanosis Pyaemia Mastitis Died in transit	Total
Other Parts	11111111111	1
In- testines		က
Spleen Kidneys testines		9
Spleen		က
Stms.	-	ಣ
Hearts Livers		268
	-	ಣ
Lungs	13777	1409
Heads		ಣ
Car-	111111-11	ಣ

36

Summary of Meat Condemed. CATTLE AND CALVES.

Diseases	Actinomycosis Tuberculosis Pleurisy, Pneumonia Pericarditis Hydatids Fascioliasis B. Necrosis Cav. Angioma Pyaemia Peritonitis Congestion Abscess Fractures Johne's Disease Cirrhosis Gastritis Jaundice	
Other	1 Tongue 4 Fq. ————————————————————————————————————	1 Tongue 1 Brisket 4 Forequarters 2 Hindquarters
In- testines	9	59
Spleens Kidneys testines	+	9
Spleens	1	ro ro
Stms.	1:0 - 0 - 44	20
Livers	391 391 36 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	540
Hearts	258	38
Lungs	1885 1886	345
Heads	± € - -	64
Car-		61

Table showing percentage of Pathological Conditions found in Pigs examined by the Veterinary Staff.

		Disease.					Percentage
To be a second as it							10
Tuberculosis	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • • •	12
Peritonitis			• • •	•••	• • •	• • • •	4
~	Pneumo	nıa	• • •	•••	•••		2
Cirrhosis	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • • •	2
Pericarditis		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • • •	1
Congestion		• • •	• • •				1
Hydronephrosi				• • •			1
Hydatid Cysts	S						0.3
Gastritis							0.1
Nephritis							0.04
Pyaemia							0.02
Enteritis							0.02
Empyaema							0.01
Swine Erysipe	las .						0.007
Fevered Flesh							0.006
Swine Fever							0.005
laundice							0.005
Decomposition	1						0.005
Strangulation							0.005
Endocarditis							0.005
Strongylosis							0.004
Fatty Degener						•••	0.004
Hernia		•••	•••	•••	•••		0.004
Bone Fracture	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •		0.004
Cavernous An		• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.004
	_	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	
Gangrene	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	0.001
Bruising	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		0.001
Sarcocysts	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	0.001
Paratyphoid	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	•••,	0.001
Melanosis		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • • •	0.0005
Fatty Infiltrat		• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	0.0005
Acute Metritis	3	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		0.0005
Emaciation	• • •	• • •	• • •				0.0005
Oedema	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••		0.0005
Died in lairag	·e						0.006
Died in transi			•••	•••	• • • •		0.03

Pathological Conditions in Sheep.

		Disease	e. 			Percentag
Muelleriasis				•••		 14
Hydatid Cyst	S					 5
						 0.3
Pleurisy and	Pneun	onia				 0.2
Congestion						 0.02
75					•••	 0.02
Fatty Infiltra	tion					 0.01
Jaundice						 0.01
Melanosis						 0.01
Tuberculosis						 0.01
Septic Mastiti	is					 0.01
Died in trans						 0.01

Pathological Conditions in Cattle.

	Disease	e. 				Percentage
Fascioliasis						15
Pleurisy and Pneumo	nia	•••	•••	•••	••••	8
	ma	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	3
Hydatid Cysts	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • • •	
Tuberculosis	• • •		• • •	• • •		3
Bacterial Necrosis						1
Peritonitis						1
Congestion						1
Pyaemia						0.7
Actinomycosis						0.6
Pericarditis				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		0.5
Cavernous Angioma		•••				0.3
C1-111	•••	•••	•••	•••	8	0.1
	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	••••	
Abscess	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	0.04
Bone Fractures		•••	• • •			0.04
Johne's Disease						0.04
Cirrhosis		• • •				0.04
Jaundice		•••				0.04

During the second half of 1938, the record of Veterinary Certificates issued for goods exported abroad shows that food products were exported to the following countries:—

Argentina	France.	Spain.
Australia.	Germany.	Sweden.
Bahamas.	Holland.	Switzerland.
Belgium.	Hong Kong.	St. Helena.
Belgian Congo.	India.	Sierra Leone.
Burma.	Jamaica.	South Africa.
Canary Islands	Mauritius.	West Africa.
Egypt.	Norway.	West Indies.
Eire.	Palestine.	United States of
Finland.	Portugal.	America.

In addition numerous certificates were issued for re-export through agents.

Post-mortem examinations on animals that have died a natural death:—

Cause of Death.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Anaemia	 _	_	6
Asphyxia	 	2	6
Blackleg	 _	1	_
Gastro-Enteritis	 	1	17
Gastric-Impaction	 	10	
Pulpy Kidney Disease	 _	4	_
Peritonitis	 _	1	1
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	 _	3	34
Swine Erysipelas	 _		2
Swine Fever	 		2
Syncope	 _	1	42
Strangulated Hernia	 _	_	1
Toxaemia	 _	7	_

Contagious Diseases.

Eleven cases of Swine Fever were dealt with under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders, on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Tuberculin Testing.

The Attested Herd was maintained during the year and 152 tests were carried out.

Other Work.

One case of alleged food poisoning was found to be negative. Material was forwarded to the Research Officer appointed by the Agriculture Research Council to carry out an investigation into the incidence of avian and bovine tuberculosis in pigs. This work has now been temporarily suspended. Material from cattle and pigs was sent to the Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, Manchester University, and blood samples were sent to the Research Institute in Animal Pathology, Royal Veterinary Hospital, London.

The temporary assistant, Dr. Thalau, left on 1st August, 1938.

The Agriculture Act, 1937, was enforced on 1st April, 1938, when the Animal Health Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was formed. The Chief Veterinary Surgeon was appointed as the Ministry's Local Veterinary Inspector (Panel "A") for the work under his supervision.

In conclusion, I would like to express thanks to all who have assisted the veterinary staff during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

D. J. ANTHONY.

Adulteration, Etc.

The County Authority is responsible for all inspections and for taking action in these cases.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The County is the responsible Authority.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year there was a decreased incidence in most of the infectious diseases. The following Table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases notified during the year, the number sent to hospital and the deaths from these diseases.

TABLE VI.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1938.

Disease.	Total cases notined.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-Pox	. 23	15 55	<u>_</u>
typhoid	. 13 . 59 . 22	12 * — 2	47 — —
Totals	. 177	84	43

^{*}Number of cases admitted to hospital unknown; these cases are admitted by the general practitioners directly to hospital.

TABLE VII.

The following Table gives the age-incidence of the Notifiable Diseases.

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Pneu- monia	Ery- sipelas	Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
0— 1— 2— 3— 4— 5— 10— 15— 20— 25— 30— 35— 40— 45— 50— 65 and over	23	- 1 4 25 13 3 7 1	5 3 - 1 3 4 7 4 1 7 4 5 4 4 2 - 5 9			2

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Diphtheria.

56 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1938, as compared with 43 in 1936, and 23 in 1937. This gives a rate of 1.21 per 1,000 of the population for 1938, as compared with 0.50 for 1937. The rate for the country as a whole is 1.58 so that our rate is below that for the country as a whole. The cases we had were nearly all moderately severe and were all admitted to hospital. There were no cases of Diphtheria in immunised children.

There was one death from Diphtheria during the year, giving

a mortality rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the population.

Immunisation.

We can now definitely say that over 60% of our school population has been immunised. The value of immunisation has been proved during the year; to quote only two cases: in a large family of six children two developed Diphtheria, both of whom were pre-school children who had not been immunised. All the other children had been immunised and escaped infection.

another family one child developed Diphtheria of a very severe character, the other child who was sleeping in the same bed had

been immunised and escaped absolutely.

In four cases positive swabs were found in children who had been immunised; one of these cases was definitely a carrier. She had no signs of Diphtheria, and was only swabbed as a contact. Another two cases had only signs of acute tonsillitis and no serum was given. The other case developed a very mild attack of Diphtheria after having been in contact with a severe case.

A Table is appended of the immunisation figures for the year. It will be noted that no school has obtained 100% this year. It is very noticeable that where a teacher takes an active interest in promoting immunisation a much higher percentage of acceptances is obtained.

An attempt is being made to immunise the pre-school child and 107 have been done at the various Centres, where Immunisation Clinics have been held when sufficient consents bave been obtained.

Despite all efforts in this direction the parents are most unwilling to have their children immunised before they go to school. Also if they think their children will be immunised in the Junior

School they prefer to wait until they are older.

Last year most of the Junior Schools were offered immunisation treatment, but this procedure has not been repeated this year because it was found that many parents if they knew their children were to be treated in the Junior School would refuse immunisation until they were older. Two Junior Schools which were not offered this treatment last year are included in the attached list.

In addition the following were immunised in Welfare Centres and privately, and in various Schools at the request of the parents.

Brierley Hill				24
Quarry Bank		• • •		28
Pensnett				11
Wordsley				24
Kingswinford		•••	•••	20
				Section of the Control of the Contro
				107
Private:—				
General Pra	actitio	ners		14
				121
Intermediate	School	1		2
Brockmoor Se	enior (Girls		3
Bent Street S	enior l	Bovs		3
		J -		
				129

TABLE VIII.
Diphtheria Immunisation in 1938

Percentage	of immunised children to total on Register.	19	65	žú.	€ ∞	71	3	90	28	69	65		$\frac{1}{\infty}$	66	77	7.1	09	83	0 -	
	Total done (1938 and before).	79	39	5	225	27	00	06	<u> </u>	45	13.9	107	210	83	160	175	91	92	1682	
	Number injected 1938.	31	20	90	50 41	12	ì	£9	51	2.1	000) 1	00	3.3	61	77	43	58	565	
	Percentage of Consents.	39	48	9	5.2	52		42	43	5	45	0.5	67	97	55	57	77	74	46.9 %	
	Consents.	25	20	. oc	0.7	12		2+	51	٠,	1 20	0 ÷	900	£	61	25	43	80	587	
	Papers sent.	~	1 ‡	i c	7 S	÷ 61	1	128	119	41	1001	1.04	* X	34	110	44	101	38	1208	
	Number present previously immunised	×4	19	ì	30	15		1	67	•	1 1	# 5°	6 2	50	60	151	48	55	1117	
	Number on Register.	661	09	í	72	+ 80 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		170	161	14	606	200	950	3 ×	506	247	149	09	2377	
	Set col.	WORDSLEY— [January and Road C Infants]	Brook Street C. Infants'	KINGSWINFORD	St. Mary's Infarts'	Glynne C. Infants'		C. Infants	Birds Meadow Inf		Lucian Mined	BEOUT MIXED BEOUT	HAWBIISH ROAD Theate	MOUNT PLEASANT—Infants	OUARRY BANK-Infants	BRIERLEY HILL—Mill Street		R.C.	Total	

Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever was less during 1938 than during 1937. 23 cases were notified as compared with 51 in 1937 and 97 in 1936. This gives us a rate of 0.49 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.11 for 1937 and 2.41 for the country as a whole. The disease was on the whole of a mild character.

15 cases were admitted into hospital, or 65.2 of the total cases notified. There were no deaths from this disease during 1938.

The policy has been not to admit cases of uncomplicated Scarlet Fever to hospital where they can be adequately nursed at home with proper isolation.

All contacts of Scarlet Fever have been followed up and one carrier of Haemolytic Streptococci was traced, who was found to have been responsible for four cases of Scarlet Fever.

Another case of Scarlet Fever occurred in a house where the mother had been taken away two days previously with Puerperal Pyrexia.

On the whole the cases of Scarlet Fever have been mild in character and no serious complications have occurred.

Erysipelas.

21 cases were notified during the year, as compared with 26 in 1937 and 34 in 1936. This gives a case rate per 1,000 of 0.45 as compared with 0.40 for the country as a whole and 0.57 for 1937.

Pneumonia.

There were 59 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year as compared with 53 in 1937 and 35 in 1936. This gives us a case rate per 1,000 of 1.29 as compared with 1.10 for the country as a whole and 1.25 for 1937.

There were 47 deaths from this disease as compared with 32 in 1937. This gives a mortality rate of 1.01 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.72 in 1937.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.
Acute Polio-Myelitis.
Smali-Pox.
Enteric Fever.

There were no cases of these diseases during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year. The cases were mild in character and none were admitted to hospital. Both made a complete recovery. The County Council provide hospital treatment if necessary in conjunction with two of the local hospitals.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

There were 16 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year. All of these cases were admitted to hospital.

When received, a copy of the notification is sent forthwith to the County Medical Officer and the County Council make available the following services:—

- (1) The services of a consultant.
- (2) Bacteriological examination.
- (3) Admission to hospital.
- (4) Provision of a trained nurse.

All cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever are investigated on behalf of the County Council.

From October, 1937, all cases notified as Puerperal Fever have been included under Puerperal Pyrexia at the request of the Ministry.

Vaccination.

The following Table shows the position with regard to Vaccination during the year:—

(1)	Successfully vaccinated	 174
(2)	Conscientious objectors	 581
(3)	Died before vaccination	 47
		802

22.5% of the children born were thus successfully vaccinated. Though this percentage is most unsatisfactory it is actually a little better than last year when we found that only 20.3 of the children born were successfully vaccinated.

Once again an opportunity is taken of pointing out the danger in the future in the increasing proportion of unvaccinated persons.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease.

During the year there were no serious outbreaks of non-notifiable Infectious Disease.

The weekly returns sent by head teachers of children absent on account of infectious disease was found particularly helpful in the case of these non-notifiable diseases.

Whooping Cough.

There was one death from Whooping Cough during the year as compared with three deaths in 1937. This gives a mortality rate of 0.02 as compared with 0.03 for the country as a whole and 0.07 for 1937.

Measles.

There were no deaths from Measles during 1938 as compared with four deaths during 1937. The mortality rate for the country as a whole is 0.04.

Influenza.

There were 14 deaths from Influenza during the year, as compared with 31 for 1937. This gives a mortality rate of 0.30 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.68 for 1937. The mortality rate for the country as a whole is 0.11 for 1938.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness.

Tuberculosis.

In 1938 the number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified was 38 (21 males and 17 females) as compared with 55 cases in 1937 (31 males and 24 females), so that a decrease has occurred in the incidence in both sexes.

There were 12 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified (8 males and 4 females) as compared with 16 cases (7 males and 9 females) in 1937.

Deaths.

There were 35 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year, of which 30 were pulmonary cases (24 males and 6 females) as compared with 25 deaths in 1937, when the sex distribution was 22 males and 3 females.

It will be noted that there were many more deaths among males than among females, and the deaths fairly evenly distributed between the ages of 20 and 55 among the males.

There were also 5 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (3 males and 2 females) as compared with 6 deaths in 1937 (2 males and 4 females).

It will be seen from the Table below that the 12 cases which were not notified or only notified within three months of death form 34.2% of the total deaths. In fairness it must be stated that three of these were non-pulmonary cases—one was a very acute type of disease in an infant, and one had not been attended by a medical practitioner.

Three deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in unnotified cases, of these two were notified after death, five in cases which had been notified less than a month, and nine in cases which had been notified less than three months.

It has been the policy of this Council to re-house cases of Tuberculosis which are overcrowded or living in unsatisfactory conditions. With the normal housing progress under the Housing Acts a large number of these cases have been rehoused automatically—many of them were living in overcrowded houses or in houses which have since been demolished in the process of slum clearance.

There are still cases which cannot occupy a separate bedroom and every one of these cases has been thoroughly investigated.

Of the 280 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year 97 cases were in Council houses. Many cases are now inactive and it has been the endeavour of this depart ment to provide a separate bedroom for every case of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Unfortunately where separate bedrooms accommodation is available it is extremely difficult to persuade husband and wife to occupy separate rooms. Where separate rooms are used it is often found that the living rooms, which are occupied by others as well as the patient during most of the day, are not sufficiently ventilated. The windows are usually closed and even people who have been to sanatoria and instructed in fresh air habits do not carry out the advice they have received when they reach their own homes. This is a matter which should be particularly stressed. Health Visitors spend a considerable portion of their time giving advice to people for their own good —advice which is not always carried out.

It is important that cases of Tuberculosis should be brought to the prompt attention of medical men. It is often impossible even for a trained person to make a diagnosis in the early stages without an extensive examination, and many people who ignore the first signs of illness would not only save their own lives but cease to be a source of infection to others if they obtained skilled advice in the early days of their illness,

The incidence of Tuberculosis is being reduced, but if only patients who are suffering from this disease would take precautions not only for their own benefit but for the benefit of their families much more would be accomplished in the reduction of this disease.

The re-housing of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is not always a simple matter. These patients are very often unable to pay normal rents and the economic factor does loom very high in the majority of cases. It is undisputed that every man should have a good home, satisfactory food and recreative facilities, but these essentials are of paramount importance in the case of the tuberculous patient.

In some cases the patients are too proud to obtain money for their needs from available sources and it is hoped that possibly in the future when rent adjustments are made it might be possible to provide additional rent relief in some of these needy cases.

The following survey shows the housing conditions of 145 persons on the register suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The remaining 135 cases are not considered infectious at present.

	Separate	Shares	Separate bed in
Total.	bedroom.	bed.	same room.
145	87	29	29

.

Abstract of Annual Figures from Register of Tuberculous Cases.

TABLE IX.

	Ма	les	Fem		
	Pul- monary.	Non- Pul- monary.	Pul- monary.	Non- Pul- monary.	Total
Number on Register 1st January, 1938	170	49	138	39	396
New Notifications, 1938	21	8	17	4	50
Cases brought to notice, otherwise than by formal notification (inward transfers, un-notified cases from Deaths Returns)	2		1		3
Removed from Register, Deaths, Outward Trans- fers, Recovered	46	6	23	4	79
Number on Register, 31st December, 1938	147	51	133	89	570

Table X as set out on next page shows the age and sex distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis (including cases coming to knowledge other than by formal notification) and a similar distribution of deaths from Tuberculosis.

Total deaths f Total not noti Total notified	fied or or	nly notified	d after o	_	$8.5\% \\ 25.7\%$
Total notified	within 3				
unnotified	***	•••	• • •	 12	34.2%

			91	
	Females	Non- Pulmonary		-
HS.	Fem	Pulmonary	1 - - - -	ĭĠ
DEATHS.	DEAT Males	Non- Pulmonary	! - ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !	5
		Mal	Pulmonary Pulmonary	
	Females.	Non- Pulmonary	1	က
ASES.	Fem	Pulmonary		18
NEW CASES.	es.	Pulmonary Pulmonary Pulmonary Pulmonary		1-
	Males.	Pulmonary		23
		iods.	s 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
		Age Periods.	1 to 5 years 5 to 10 years 10 to 15 years 15 to 20 years 15 to 20 years 20 to 25 years 25 to 30 years 36 to 40 years 45 to 50 years 45 to 60 years 56 to 65 years 60 to 65 years	

Cancer and Malignant Disease.

Deaths from Cancer and other forms of Malignant Disease amounted to 71, or 14.64% of the total deaths. Last year the corresponding figure was 60, or 11.67% of the total deaths.

For comparative purposes this figure 71 gives a crude mortality rate of 1531 per million, as compared with a figure of 1308 per million for 1937.

There were 32 deaths amongst males and 39 amongst females.

Distribution of this disease according to age and sex and the organs affected is in Table XI. which is appended below.

TABLE XI.

Deaths during 1938.

		Age and Sex Feriods. Totals							S						
Site of Lesion.	Uno 2		25-	-35	35-	-45	45-	-55	55-	-65	65 ov				Both
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Νī	F	М	F	M	F	М	F	
Brain	1	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_		_	_	1	_	1
Larynx, Pharynx and Oesophagus	_		_	_	-	_	1	_	_	_	1	1	2	1	3
Breast Stomach		-	_	_	-	2		1 2	4	2	1 2	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	5 11	6
Liver and Call	-	-	-	_	_	2	- 1	2	+	1	2	0	0	. 1	1 4
Bladder			-	-		-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	4
Intestines and Rectum	-		_	_	1	-	1	_	2	4	11	7	15	11	26
Kidney		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostate and Bladder	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	1	_	1		1
Ovary and Uterus		-	-	_	-	1	_	1	-	1	-	4	-	7	7
Lymphatic Glands	i i	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lungs Skin	5	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	1 2	-	1	1 -	3	-	3
Totals	. 1	_	-	1	1	3	3	4	9	9	18	22	32	39	71

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

This has been pursued steadily throughout the year, but no Health Week has been held. I have spoken at various public meetings, and the points raised have included Diet, Diphtheria Immunization, and the regular use of Clinics, etc.

The Brierley Hill Urban District Council have recently purchased a film from the Birmingham Corporation entitled "Growing to Health and Happiness." This film shows normal healthy children in the Welfare Centre, the nursery school and the elementary schools. It then shows paralysed children and children suffering from the after-effects of Diphtheria.

Arrangements have been made for it to be shown at various Picture Houses throughout the district during the coming year.

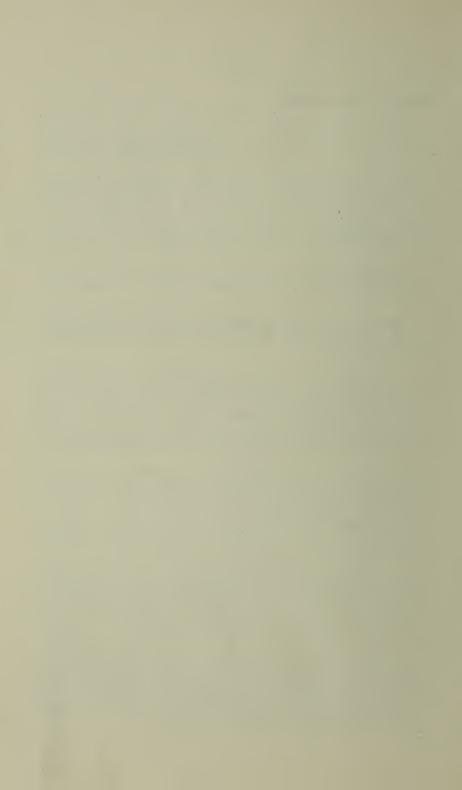
I give the following information about the South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire Public Medical Service, as I consider it of great importance:—

The South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire Public Medical Service is a method whereby persons can insure the attendance of their own doctor in the case of illness, by means of a fixed weekly or fortnightly contribution. This has been effected by the medical practitioners in the area banding together to arrange for such treatment and collection of subscriptions.

The provision of such treatment is for those persons who are unable to pay the ordinary medical charges. The cost of subscription is threepence per week per person (under 50 years of age at the time of entry into the service) with a maximum weekly subscription of one shilling no matter how large the family. For persons over 50 years of age at the time of entry into the service the subscription is sixpence per week.

The local service which was inaugurated in January, 1936, covers Stourbridge, Lye, Brierley Hill, Brockmoor, Pensnett, Kingswinford, Wallheath and Dudley. The membership, which is steadily increasing, now stands at 7,500 subscribers and the service has 32 medical practitioners on the books.

Public Medical Services are in operation in the majority of the larger towns in the country and have proved to have filled in a gap in Medical Service which has long been overdue, and are beginning to play an important part in the Health Services of the nation, and one that will become more and more useful as its activities become more widely known.



REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I beg to present my fifth Report on the work carried out in my department which includes Public Cleansing, to the 31st March, 1939.

Much progress has been made with housing and when the housing details are referred to I think they give cause for some satisfaction.

Standards are getting higher, consequently the elimination of the worn old houses must continue.

It is gratifying to record that in many cases owners of poor houses have agreed without pressure to demolish rather than endeavour to save by reconstruction of the old structure which can only prolong their life for but a short period.

The provision of sewers in parts of the Birch Coppice has effected a big improvement in that area.

I have to acknowledge again the very willing assistance I have received from the staff and from the officers of all other departments.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee I again tender my thanks.

H. J. PARKER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

Summary of Inspections, 1938.

(Houses other than Council Houses).

		Ins	pections.	Re-inspections
Housing.				*
Section 9			273	2992
Section 11			316	399
Section 12			63	77
Clearance Areas			296	153
Other Visits	•••	•••	2050	162
Public Health Acts.				
Houses			648	701
Overcrowding			401	29
Water Supply			7	6
Schools			2	4
Entertainment Houses	3		15	
Ashes accommodation			36	25
Accumulations			71	37
Animals or Birds			38	35
Yards Courts etc.			51	52
Drainage inspected		•••	388	18
Drainage tested			133	
Water Closests, Wash-	house	s etc.	84	48
Cesspools			15	3
Urinals		•••	7	
Sewers and Street Gul	lies		2	_
Infectious Diseases			118	_
Ice Cream Premises			5	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	3		9	-
Canal Boats			2	-
Smoke Abatement			15	1
Rivers Pollution	•••	•••	13	_
Bye-Laws.				
Tents, Vans and Shed	s		20	5
Stable Premises			24	17
Piggeries			27	5
Slaughterhouses			3086	4
Offensive Trades			27	5
Fish Fryers			65	8
· ·				
Factory Act.			196	24
Factories with mechan			136	$\frac{24}{22}$
Factories without med		ar power	127	
Bakehouses	•••	•••	34	14
Outworkers	• • •	• • •	24	

Summary of Inspections—continued.

		Inspection	ns. Re-inspections.
Milk and Dairies.		•	•
Cowsheds		. 94	23
Dairies		. 72	14
Clean Milk Sediment tes	ts	. 12	_
Miscellaneous .		. 16	9
Meat Regulations.			
Food Premises and Mark	kets	. 1268	19
 Other food premises . 		. 33	
Meat and Food seizures		. 5	
Cold Stores		. 44	
Slaughtering on unlicens	sed premis	es 35	
Petroleum Acts		. 64	1
Rats and Mice Act .		22	
Shops Act		. 1282	28
Interviews with Owners,	, etc., o	n	
Property		. 370	
Public Conveniences .		. 3	
Licensed Premises		. 32	45
Public Cleansing		. 55	
Disinfection		. 3	
Miscellaneous Visits		. 498	18
		12554	4903

Complaints.

514 complaints were recorded against 391 for 1937; 343 related to stoppages in drain pipes. All these complaints are dealt with immediately by the department, a workman being sent to the property to relieve the nuisance.

171 of the complaints related to housing conditions, etc., all of which were investigated and where necessary action taken.

Infectious Disease Prevention.

118 visits were made to cases of infectious disease, and the following were dealt with:—

Houses disinfected 116 Library Books disinfected 7

Disinfestation.

During the year the following number of houses have been sprayed with an insecticide for the reasons stated:—

OTHER HOUSES.

Vermin.		Number of Houses sprayed	Number of Sprayings	Vermin found
Bugs or Fleas		528	555	35
Crickets		2	2	1
Cockroaches		4	7	4
Ants	•••	3	3	2
Totals		537	567	42

COUNCIL HOUSES.

Vermin	Number of houses sprayed	Number of Sprayings	Vermin found
Bugs or Fleas Crickets Cockroaches Ants, etc	 126 123 8 6	192 279 8 12	26 82 3 6
Totals	 263	491	117
Totals (all houses)	 800	1058	159

We still continue testing all houses before tenants are allowed to move into a Council house; this accounts for the large number of houses sprayed. It has certainly been worth while as in several instances vermin have been found when the house was thought to be clear.

Sanitary Improvements Carried Out as a Result of Inspections made and Notices Served. (Work actually carried out).

Dwelling-houses.

Houses demolished .			•••		435
Roofs repaired					297
House brickwork re-pointe	d				230
Gables cement rendered .					10
Gables tarred				•••	8
Chimney stacks re-built .	••			•••	26
Chimney Stacks re-pointed	1		• • •		182
Defective brickwork of wa	lls rebui	lt		•••	16
Dangerous walls rebuilt or	repaired	f	• • •	•••	7
Rainwater Spouting repair	ed or re	newed			203
Vertical damp-proof course	es provid	ded	•••		100
Horizontal damp-proof cou					22
Walls and Ceilings: pla	sterwork	ζ			
repaired or renewed .		•••			588
Walls and Ceilings cleanse	d			• • •	904
New Ceilings constructed .			• • •	• • •	87
New Firegrates provided				• • •	111
Firegrates repaired .				• • •	107
New Doors provided .		•••			32
Doors and Door Frames re	epaired				108
New Door Sills provided .	• • •	•••			34
Locks and Keys provided					32
	• • •				42
Door Steps repaired or rer	newed				9
New Windows provided	• • •				77
Windows repaired	•••		•••		459
	• • •				329
Top sashes of windows hu	ng .	• • •			87
Window Fasteners provide	ed		•••	• • •	187
Windows made to open			•••	• • •	77
New Window Casements p			•••		60
Light and ventilation prov			.S		21
Ventilation provided to liv			•••	• • •	7
Quarry Floors repaired or			• • •	• • •	148
Living rooms floors repair				• • •	66
Bedroom floors repaired o	r renewe	ed		• • •	102
Skirting Boards provided	or repair	red	• • •	• • •	154
	• • •			• • •	2
Bedrooms partitioned off		• • •		• • •	3
New Stairs provided	• • •	•••		• • •	12
Stairs repaired				• • •	81
Hand-Rails on stairs prov		repaired	• • •	• • •	170
New light provided on sta	airs	•••	• • •	•••	6

New Faittles provided	•••	18
Pantry Floors repaired or renewed		8
Pantry Floors raised		14
Pantry Shelves provided		3
Pantries filled in		20
Ventilation provided to pantries		40
Pantries limewashed		65
Internal Walls built		4
Cellar Walls rendered or limewashed		= 26
New cellar floors provided		6
Cellars filled in		2
Cellar wall and Ceilings repaired		1
Cellar Steps repaired		6
Ventilation provided to cellars		3
Water removed from cellars		$\stackrel{\cdot \cdot }{\overset{\cdot \cdot \cdot }{\overset{\cdot }{\overset{\cdot \cdot }}{\overset{\cdot \cdot }{\overset{\cdot \cdot }{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot \cdot }{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot \cdot }{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\overset{\cdot }}{\overset{\cdot }}}{\overset{\overset{\cdot }}}$
New Covers to cellar lights provided		F 1
Cellar Walls limewashed		1.7
Verandahs repaired		1.4
Verandah's limewashed		-
337 1 1 61		99.4
T 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		49
		9
New rooms provided Back-to-back Houses converted to thr		18
Houses infested with vermin cleansed		
	•••	9 25
Dirty houses—tenant's neglect Dirty bedding—tenant's neglect	•••	10
		\cdots 10
Baths cleansed		6
Name of M.O.H. and Permitted Nun		100
in Rent Book		100
Boundary walls rebuilt		9
Miscellaneous	•••	78
Wash-houses, Water Closets, etc.		
New wash-houses provided	•••	34
New sculleries provided	•••	5
Wash-house roofs repaired		101
Wash-house doors repaired or renewed	l	30
Wash-house chimneys repointed or rel		58
Wash-house windows repaired or renev		102
Wash-house brickwork repointed		62
New wash-house floors provided	•••	46
Wash-house floors repaired		34
Insanitary brick sinks demolished		$\dots \qquad 42$
New earthenware sinks provided		63
Water supply provided to sinks		42
Wash-houses limewashed		124
Washing boilers provided or repaired		38
0		

New has provided to washing bo		• • •	• • •	14
Washing furnaces provided or re	paired			26
Brickwork of washing boilers rep	paired			25
Old baking ovens demolished				24
Permanent means of ventilation	provided			1
Sink waste pipes repaired or rene				34
Gully traps provided	•••			20
New water closets provided			•••	109
W.C. brickwork repaired or repo	inted	•••		41
W.C. roofs repaired				25
W.C. floors repaired or renewed	•••		•••	31
W.C. doors repaired	•••			13
•		•••	•••	
Leaking W.C. joints repaired		•••	•••	20
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired o		•••	•••	37
W.C. pans provided	•••	• • •	•••	22
W.C. seats renewed			• • •	47
Brickwork and woodwork remov	ed from W	.C. pan	•••	5
New chain pulls to flushing ciste	rns	• • •	• • •	3
W.C. ceilings reconstructed	•••	•••		$\frac{2}{7}$
W.C. windows provided or renev	ved		• • •	7
W.C. ventilation provided				7
Water supply provided to W.C.				10
Rainwater spouting provided	or repaire	d to wa	ish-	
houses and W.C.'s	•••			147
Rainwater cisterns repaired				7
Rainwater cisterns filled in	•••	•••	• • •	
TT7 () 1 11 1 1	•••	•••	•••	197
	•••	•••	•••	127
Coal stores provided	•••	•••	•••	52
Coal stores repaired	•••	•••	•••	40
New doors provided to coal stor	es	•••	• • •	13
Privy middens demolished	1 ,	•••	•••	$\frac{2}{1}$
Slop closets converted to water		•••	•••	15
Pan closets converted to water of		• • •	• • •	1
Low pressure hot water systems	provided	•••	• • •	4
Yards paved or paving repaired	•••	•••	• • •	218
Yard gates provided	•••	•••	• • •	7
Entries limewashed	•••			47
Entry ceiling plaster repaired		•••		24
Entries paved			•••	8
Dilapidated outbuildings demoli				58
Ashpits demolished			•••	29
Ashbins provided	•••		•••	$\frac{23}{321}$
Water taps removed from yards		• • •	•••	3
Dirty W.C. pans—tenant's negle		•••	•••	10
Dirty yards—tenant's neglect		***	•••	18
3 5 11	•••	• • •	• • •	
Miscellaneous	• • •	• • •	• • •	27

Drainage.				
Insanitary privy middens demolis	hed			14
New drainage laid		•••		84
Houses provided with proper drai			•••	8
Obstructed drains cleared				369
Drains repaired or reconstructed	•••		•••	60
Inspection chambers provided	•••	•••	•••	18
New covers provided to inspection				18
Trapped drain inlets provided	•••	•••	•••	41
Ventilation shafts provided	•••	•••	•••	50
Waste pipes repaired		•••	•••	15
Drain inlets removed	•••	•••	•••	2
Miscellaneous	•••	•••		6
Slaughter Houses. Walls limewashed after notice	1 -			7
Glazed walls not properly cleansed	1	•••		6
Walls of slaughterhouse rendered				$\frac{3}{4}$
Lairages limewashed				9
Dirty windows cleansed			•••	$\frac{3}{2}$
000 11: 1. 1	•••	•••	• • •	$\tilde{3}$
Hanging room limewashed				í
T21				$\frac{1}{2}$
Yard relaid Yard relaid	•••	•••	•••	$\tilde{2}$
Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	$1\overline{2}$
Food Drawings				
Food Premises.				15
Food shops cleansed	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{10}{1}$
W.C. cleansed Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	
Smoke Abatement.				
Smoke nuisance remedied	•••	•••	•••	11
Shops Acts.				
Shops ventilated				12
Seats provided for girl assistants				2
Young persons employed in exces		aximum ho	urs	
allowed				3
Washing facilities provided		•••		3
W.C. accommodation provided	•••	•••		2
Facilities for meals provided				$\frac{1}{2}$
Walls of shops cleansed				13
Forms required to be exhibited	• • •			7
Proper means of heating provided		*		$\dot{2}$
Stores cleansed	•••	•••	•••	6

Ice Gream Premises.					
Dirty hands of milk ver	ndor				1
Premises prohibited					1
Room cleansed	•••		• • •		1
Licensed Premises.					
Walls and ceilings clean	ised				40
Premises rebuilt					10
Urinals provided	•••				11
Water closets provided,					31
Living room accommod					2
Windows provided or re		•••			3
Walls repointed	*				5
Wash-houses limewashe	d				12
Sanitary conveniences l	imewashed	l			16
Sanitary conveniences r	ot marked	l			10
Sanitary conveniences r	not screene	d			4
Wash-ups provided	•••				2
Bathrooms provided	•••	•••		• • •	12
Cellars limewashed		•••	• • •	•••	6
Accumulations removed		• • •	• • •	• • •	l
Licensed rooms—genera	ıl repairs	• • •	•••		36
Firegrates repaired	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	3
Roof repaired	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
Brewery limewashed		•••	• • •	• • •	1
Drainage repaired or rel		•••	•••	• • •	9
Wash-hand basins prov	ided	•••	•••	• • •	
Miscellaneous	•••		•••	•••	28
Offensive Trades.					
Marine store dealers' pr	emises lim	ewashed			3
Walls of fish shop clean	sed		• • •	• • •	3
Floor of fish shop clean	sed		• • •		1
Fish frying room cleans	ed			• • •	2
Accumulations removed	l	• • •	• • •		1
Offensive trade not regi	stered	• • •	•••	•••	1
Premises limewashed		• • •	•••	•••	1
Grease proof paper prov	vided	•••	•••	• • •	3
New range provided		•••	• • •	•••	2
Gutting room provided		•••	• • •	• • •	1
Gutting room wall rend		• • •	• • •	•••	1
Ventilation provided		•••	• • •	• • •	1
Receptacle for offals pro	ovided	•••	• • •	• • •	1
Range cleansed	•••	•••	• • •	•••	1
Milk and Dairies.					
Walls of cowshed limew	vashed after	er notice			6
Dairies limewashed		•••			4
Dirty milking stools	•••	• • •			1

	ght and ventil			d	• • •	2
Internals o	of milk vehicle	s repa	ainted			4
Purveyors	of milk (loose	and	bottled)	not registered	i	2
Dairy disco			•••			1
Insanitary						1
Dirty cows						2
Dirty cows				•••	•••	16
New Dairy				•••	•••	3
New cowsh				•••		í
Miscellaneo		•••		•••	• • •	8
miscentance	,	•••	•••	***	•••	
Factories and	d Workshops.					
	and workshops	s lime	washed			4
	rinals limewas					20
Privies lim	1 1		•••	•••		2
	onveniences n			•••		. 5
	t sanitary acc					8
W.C.'s pro			1960	•••	•••	9
W.C.'s pro W.C.'s repa	viucu	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{s}{8}$
		1	•••	•••	•••	1
	acilities provid		•••	•••	•••	1
	paired		•••	•••	• • •	
	isterns repaire	ea	• • •	•••	• • •	3
W.C. pans		•••	•••	•••	• • •	14
Miscellaneo	ous	• • •	•••	•••	•••	18
Bakehouses.						
	ed after notice					11
	acilities provi		•••	•••	•••	1
			•••	•••	•••	1
Convenien	ces cleansed	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
Houses Let i	in Lodgings					
	in lodgings d	isconi	tinued			5
2204365 160	10 dgg5 d	100011	umaca	***	• • • •	· ·
Other Nuisar	ices.					
	d sheds remov	ved		•••		16
Stables lim		•••	•••	•••	•••	4
Stables de			•••	•••		ī
New stable	es erected					î
	ceptacles prov	rided.	• • • •	•••	•••	$\hat{2}$
Caravans			• • • •	•••	•••	11
	tions of man				•••	11
removed						62
		•••	•••	•••	•••	4
	ng abolished			la abatad	• • •	13
	from fowls and				•••	
	demolished			•••	•••	18
	scontinued for			•••	• • •	1
70.000		• • •		•••	• • •	5
Miscellane	ous					5

etters and Noti	ces Sent O	ut.				
Preliminary N	otices and	Housing	Schedule	es		1271
Letters		•••	•••	•••	•••	2167
Statutory Notic	ces.					
Public Heal	th Act. 193	36 :				
Section 4		•••	•••			1
Section 78	j	•••	•••		•••	40
Section 92		•••	•••	•••	•••	4
Housing Ac	t, 1936 :					
Section 9	(repairs)	•••	•••	•••		8
Section 13	l (notice of	time and	d place)	•••	•••	146
Section 13	l (demolitie	on order)	•••		•••	146
Section 13	l (tenant's	notice)			•••	5
Section 12	2 (notice of	f time and	d place)		•••	7
Section 13	2 (closing c	order)	•••		•••	8
Section 53	l (certificat	e of fitne	ss of a h	ouse)	•••	9
Section 63	l (licence f	for tempo	orary use	e of a	house	
by pers	sons in exce	ess of per	mitted n	umber)		8
	6 (2) (notic	e to occ	upier to	abate	over-	1
crowdin	07	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
Section 10	68 (Requisi	ition for i	informati	ion)	•••	151
egal Proceeding	øe.					
Housing Act, 19	-					
Failing to qu 22, Coppice Bank.	it	rry h		be v	or posse vacated	
Public Health	Act, 1936	3.				
Distributing t Section 154	oys contra	ry to F	Fined 20/	– and o	costs.	

HOUSING.

At the end of 1938 the following houses had been erected or were in course of erection since 1934 when amalgamation of the three areas took place:—

Slum Clearance.

The Mount, Wordsley	•••		88
Cressett Lane, Brockmoor	•••		36
The Manor, Kingswinford			48
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor			342
Queen Street, Pensnett	•••		174
Tack Farm, Wordsley			115
Bluck's Lane, Pensnett			140
Enville Road, Wallheath			10
Addison Road, Brierley Hill	•••		7
Blewitt Street, Pensnett			32
Church Street, Pensnett			44
Belle Isle, Brierley Hill	•••		40
Upper High Street, Pensnett			165
Coppice Lane, Quarry Bank			91
Thorns Farm, Quarry Bank			175
Wallows Road, Brockmoor			20
Hawbush, Brierley Hill	•••		6
	T-4-1		1533
	Total	•••	
Overcrowding.	Total	•••	
	10tai	•••	72
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor		•••	
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor Upper High Street, Pensnett	 	•••	72
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor Upper High Street, Pensnett Enville Road, Wallheath	 		72 43
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor Upper High Street, Pensnett Enville Road, Wallheath Tack Farm, Wordsley Thorns Farm, Ouarry Bank	 		72 43 24
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor Upper High Street, Pensnett Enville Road, Wallheath Tack Farm, Wordsley	 Total		72 43 24 28
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor Upper High Street, Pensnett Enville Road, Wallheath Tack Farm, Wordsley Thorns Farm, Ouarry Bank	 Total		72 43 24 28 38
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor Upper High Street, Pensnett Enville Road, Wallheath Tack Farm, Wordsley Thorns Farm, Quarry Bank	 Total		72 43 24 28 38 —————————————————————————————————
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor Upper High Street, Pensnett Enville Road, Wallheath Tack Farm, Wordsley Thorns Farm, Quarry Bank Total—Slum Clearance and O Non-Subsidy—	 Total		72 43 24 28 38 —————————————————————————————————
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor Upper High Street, Pensnett Enville Road, Wallheath Tack Farm, Wordsley Thorns Farm, Quarry Bank Total—Slum Clearance and O Non-Subsidy— Enville Road, Wallheath	 Total		72 43 24 28 38 205 1738
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor Upper High Street, Pensnett Enville Road, Wallheath Tack Farm, Wordsley Thorns Farm, Quarry Bank Total—Slum Clearance and O Non-Subsidy—	 Total		$ \begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 43 \\ 24 \\ 28 \\ 38 \\ \hline 205 \\ \hline 1738 $
Dudley Fields, Brockmoor Upper High Street, Pensnett Enville Road, Wallheath Tack Farm, Wordsley Thorns Farm, Quarry Bank Total—Slum Clearance and O Non-Subsidy— Enville Road, Wallheath Newtown, Brockmoor	 Total		72 43 24 28 38 205 1738

During 1938 the following number of unfit houses were dealt with under the Housing Act:—

Section 11—Demolition Orders		146
Section 12—Closing Orders	 	6
Sections 9 to 12—Undertakings		36

making a total of 188 houses on which orders or undertakings were made and became operative.

Appeals against three demolition orders were made by one owner, these were dismissed by the County Court Judge who confirmed the orders.

In addition the following Clearance Areas were declared by your Council:—

·			Houses
Parkes Street, Brierley Hill, Clearance Area N	o. 23	• *• •	12
Bank Street, Brierley Hill, Clearance Area No.	. 25		4
Audnam, Wordsley, Clearance Area No. 26			6
West Street, Quarry Bank, Clearance Area No		•••	5
Level Street, Brierley Hill, Compulsory Purc	hase	Order	
No. 28		• • •	11
Level Street, Brierley Hill, Compulsory Purc	chase	Order	
No. 29			17
Level Street, Brierley Hill, Compulsory Purc	chase	Order	
No. 30			5
Wallows Street, Brockmoor, Compulsory Pure	chase	Order	2.0
No. 31		• • •	26
Stour Hill, Quarry Bank, Clearance Area No.		• • •	9
Stour Hill, Quarry Bank, Clearance Area No.	33	•••	3
Church Street, Pensnett, C.P.O. No. 34	•••	• • •	15
Church Street, Pensnett, C.P.O. No. 35	•••	• • •	14
Church Street, Pensnett, C.P.O. No. 36	•••	• • •	4
Church Street, Pensnett, C.P.O. No. 37	•••	• • •	4
	Takal		195
	Total	•••	135

making a total of 293 houses represented as being unfit either in areas or individual unfits and action completed by the end of the year under review.

At the amalgamation of the three Authorities in April, 1934, the combined slum clearance proposals was 687. This number was increased to 1,404 in 1936 and in 1937 to 2,100. At the end of this year 1,882 unfit houses had been dealt with either by clearance areas, demolition, closing orders or undertakings, leaving 218 houses still requiring action. At the end of the year there were 210 tenants in houses on which orders were operative for whom no re-housing provisions had been made.

Ministerial Inquiri areas:—	es were hel	d in	resp	ect of	the	following
7th July, 1938.			Hou	ses.		
Audnam, Wordsley, C	llearance Or 	rder 	6	Cleara firm		Order con-
13th September, 1938. Silver Street, Brierley Order No. 22	•••		27	Do.		
Parkes Street, Brierley Order No. 23	•••		12	Do.		
Bank Street, Brierley Order No. 24	Hill, Cleara		8	Do.		
Bank Street, Brierley Order No. 25	•••		4	Do.		
Level Street, Brierley F Purchase Order No	Hill, Compuls . 28	ory 	11			vPurchase nfirmed.
Level Street, Brierley F Purchase Order, No	o. 29	•••	17	Do.	cr co.	imi med.
Stour Hill, Quarry E Order No. 32	ank, Cleara 	ince 	9		nce (rmed	Order con-
	Total	•••	94	- 11.	meu	•
No Objections.						
West Street, Quarry I Order No. 27	•••	•••	5	Cleara firm		Order con-
Level Street, Brierley Furchase Order No		ory 	5			yPurchase nfirmed.
Stour Hill, Quarry B Order No. 33	Sank, Cleara 		3	Cleara firm		Order con-
	Total	• • •	107			
The following Orde	ers were also	con	firme	d durin	g the	e year :— Houses.
Hulland, Brockmoor, N Broad Street, Pensnett,	No. 18 Clea	ranc	e Ord	ler	• • •	10
Bromley, Pensnett, No. Bromley, Pensnett, No.	20 Compuls	ory . orv-	rurch Purch	iase Oro	der der	$\frac{11}{20}$
Bromley, Pensnett, No.	21 Compuls	ory	Purch	ase Or	der	16
				Total		161

Re-housing continued from the previous year on quite a large scale. 1,957 persons being re-housed against 1,987 in the previous year. Re-housing is still carried out by this department, and I do not think your Council are aware of the time and trouble that has to be taken dealing with the tenants before re-housing can take place, to ensure that vermin is not taken, and further encouraging tenants not to take old furniture, pictures, etc., to the new houses.

Owing to depot difficulties it has not been possible to use Hydrogen Cyanide gas as a fumigant. All houses without exception are sprayed with Zaldecide, and in addition Cimex is also used. At no Council houses where this treatment has been given to the old house has vermin been found.

Inspection of all Council houses is made by this department, each house being visited at least once in twelve months. There are 3,762 houses, and close observation is made of all tenants who are found either dirty or untidy. At least 10% of the tenants require constant supervision. In addition a note is made of all defects found, and these are notified to the Housing Manager. One Inspector is wholly employed on this work of inspecting Council houses.

The total number of persons re-housed, and for whom subsidy has been claimed to date under the slum clearance programme, is 7,290.

	Inspections	Re- inspections	Houses where defects were found	Total Visits
Council Houses— New tenancies Old tenancies Change of Tenancy Dirty & Untidy Tenants Overcrowding Verminous houses Trading Other Visits	575 4506 203 6 13 18 2 58	301 454 42 12 52 85 	26 2174 84 4 — —	876 4960 245 1258 98 18 4 60
Totals	5381	2138	2288	7519

At the 31st December, 1938, the following was the position as notified to the Minister of Health of action taken under the Housing Act in this area:—

Part I. oj	the Act.—	-Clearan	ice Area	ıs.			
Numbe	r of—						
Unfit	dwelling-	houses	demolis	hed			383
	r houses d			nica	•••		5
Perso	ons displac	ced from	demol	ished hou	uses	•••	1717
Part II.	of the Act	—Indiv	idually	Unfit Ho	uses.		
Numbe	r of—		_	•			
		shed (Se	otion 1	1\			051
	ses demolis dings close			1)	•••	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 851 \\ 64 \end{array}$
	ons displac				•••		3920
	lling-house				on	•••	158
	ntary dem						44
Dwe.	lling-house	es closed	l under	undertak	king		$\overline{21}$
	lling-house						1409
demo Numbe The	number oblished or of person total num s as follow	closed ans re-ho	t 31st l used du	December	r, was 8	ouses 	5673 1957 om 1919
1919			• • •	•••	•••		289
1923		• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	212
1924		•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	1520
1925				•••	•••	•••	20
1930	—1936 Ac				•••	• • •	1657
		Ove	ercrowd	ing	•••	•••	185
							3883
Duri	ng the yea	r the fo	llowing	new hou	ises were	erected	l :—
ВуС	Council .				•••		583
Вур	rivate ent	erprise		•••	•••		454
							1027
							1037

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

1.	Inst	tection of dwelling-houses during the year :—	
	(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1034 1115
	(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	405 619
	(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	405
	(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human	100
		habitation	522
2.	Ren	nedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—	
	cons	nber of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in sequence of informal action by the Local Authority heir officers	668
3.	Acti	ion under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
	(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after Service of Formal Notices:—	,
		(a) By Owners (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	3 Nil
	(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:—	
		(a) By Owners	5 Nil

(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	146
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	265
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	6
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been	
	rendered fit	17
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses made fit, undertakings having been accepted	18
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses closed, undertakings not to use for human habitation having been accepted	7
vercro	owding.	
a) (1)	Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year $(31/12/38)$	81
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	97
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	655
<i>b</i>)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	44
c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	139
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	1021
d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of	
	overcrowding	Nil

LIST OF HOUSES ON WHICH DEMOLITION ORDERS WERE MADE.

Houses.		Date of Order.	Occupants.
93, 94, 96, High Street, Quarry Bank		4/1/38	5
37, 39, Delph Road, Brierley Hill		14/1/38	3
11, 13, Bank Street, Brierley Hill		,,	10
73, Delph Lane, Brierley Hill		,,	2
7, 9, 15, Bank Street, Brierley Hill	•••	,,	13
3, Shut End, Pensnett		"	2
15, Smithy Lane, Pensnett		,,	3
7, 8, 9, 10, Sun Street, Quarry Bank	•••	,,	28
148, 149, High Street, Quarry Bank	Donle	"	4
55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, Maughan Street, Qua	*	,,	17
7, Dunn's Bank, Quarry Bank	•••	,,	$\frac{3}{6}$
8, Dunn's Bank, Quarry Bank	•••	1	1
1, Talbot's Lane, Quarry Bank	•••	019190	2
30, Mount Pleasant, Quarry Bank			3
37, New Street, Quarry Bank 68, New Street, Quarry Bank	•••		3
116, 117, New Street, Quarry Bank	•••	1 "	11
24, High Oak, Pensnett	•••	1 "	5
141, 141a, Bromley, Pensnett			10
94 96 C Ct - 4 D 44		1	9
23, High Oak, Pensnett		,,	3
68, Dudley Street, Brierley Hill		//	5
1, "A" Court, Parkes Street, Brierley Hill		019190	5
1, 1b, Brettell Lane, Brierley Hill			4
la, Brettell Lane, Brierley Hill	•••	· · · · · ·	3
70, 71, 72, Buckpool, Wordsley			9
22a, Brierley Hill Road, Wordsley			5
42, Brierley Hill Road, Wordsley		//	4
34, Caledonia, Quarry Bank		1 "	5
110, 111, High Street, Quarry Bank			6
96/97, New Street, Quarry Bank		E 14 19 0	6
80, Coppice Lane, Quarry Bank		1	2
10, Sun Street, Brockmoor		\ ''	6
81, 83, New Street, Brierley Hill			9
68, 70, 72, New Street, Brierley Hill			6
28, 29, 30, 31, High Street, Wordsley		3/5/38	13
79, 80, Maughan Street, Quarry Bank		9/10/190	6
18, 19, Bell Street, Pensnett		. ,	8
4, Bradley Street, Pensnett		. 5/7/38	5
The Bungalow, Stour Hill, Quarry Bank			2
112, 114, Fenton Street, Brierley Hill			6
4, Amblecote Road, Brierley Hill		V.	2
7, 9, Black Horse Lane, Brierley Hill			13
58, 59, New Street, Quarry Bank		1	8
62, Commonside, Pensnett			6
31, Caledonia, Quarry Bank		. ,,	4
64, 65, Church Street, Pensnett		. 3/6/38	4
66, 67, Church Street, Pensnett			9
44, 45, 46, 47, Sun Street, Brockmoor		- 1. 1	14
84, 85, 86, New Street, Quarry Bank		2/9/38	22
28, Stour Hill, Quarry Bank		,,	6

List of Houses on which Demolition Orders were made—continued.

Houses.	-	Date of Order.	Occupants.
181, 184, High Street, Quarry Bank		2/9/38	5
18, Cradley Forge, Quarry Bank		,,,	3
51, Thorns Road, Quarry Bank (two houses)		,,	16
72, Coppice Lane, Quarry Bank		,,	2
74, Coppice Lane, Quarry Bank		,,	2
5, 6, Oak Street, Quarry Bank		,,	7
8, 8a, Maughan Street, Quarry Bank		,,	5
71, Level Street, Brierley Hill		,,	3
175, 176, Brettell Lane, Wordsley		,,	5
52, Mount Pleasant, Kingswinford		,,	5
33, Dudley Street, Brierley Hill		,,	3
69, New Street, Quarry Bank		11/10/38	3
12, 13, Camphill, Wordsley		,,	9
The Old Bush, Hinksford, Wallheath		, ,,	4
80, Thorns Road, Quarry Bank		,,	4
81, Thorns Road, Quarry Bank		,,	4
6, Evers Street, Quarry Bank		,,	3
10, Church Street, Quarry Bank		,,	4
11, Church Street, Quarry Bank		,,	4
153, 155, Dudley Street, Brierley Hill		,,	11
88, 90, Bull Street, Brierley Hill		,,	7
44, Brook Street, Quarry Bank		8/11/38	4
75, Thorns Road, Quarry Bank		,,	2
3, School Street, Pensnett		,,	4
34, Park Road, Quarry Bank		6/12/38	3
71, Coppice Lane, Quarry Bank		,,	8
73, Coppice Lane, Quarry Bank		,,	8
1, 2, Deeley Street, Quarry Bank		,,	9
11, 12, Deeley Street, Quarry Bank		,,	5
56, Birch Coppice, Quarry Bank		,,	6
12, 13, Maughan Street, Quarry Bank		,,	5
4, 5, The Hollies, Pensnett		,,	8
44, 45, Tansey Green, Pensnett		,,	13
16, Shut End, Pensnett		,,	5
17, Shut End, Pensnett		,,	5
Bromley Offices House, Bromley, Pensnett		,,	9
48, Bell Street, Brierley Hill			3
2, John Street, Brockmoor		,,	5
13, High Street, Wordsley		,,,	8
38, 39, 40, High Street, Wordsley		,,	11

LIST OF HOUSES ON WHICH CLOSING ORDERS WERE MADE.

Houses.		Date of Order.	Occupants.
121, Commonside, Pensnett	 	14/1/38	3
79, 79a, Victoria Road, Quarry Bank	 	8/3/38	4
100, 101, New Street, Quarry Bank]	2/9/38	8
58, Fenton Street, Brierley Hill	 	11/10/38	3

UNDERTAKINGS.

Property.	Undertaking.
8, Chapel Street, Wordsley	Not to re-let for human habitation. """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
5, 5a, High Street, Pensnett 61, Bromley. Pensnett 29, 29a, Caledonia, Quarry Bank	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n

OVERCROWDING.

Three years have passed since the overcrowding survey was made, and it is opportune to take stock of the position. The total number of cases of overcrowding found was 581, and during the period under review 120 houses became overcrowded primarily due to increase in ages and families, making a total of 701. This total has now been reduced to 81 at the end of 1938.

At the beginning of 1938 there were 176 cases on the books and these have been dealt with as follows:—

Total number of cases of overcrowding at the 1st January, 1938	176
Number of additional overcrowded cases occurring during the year	44
House manual days to sell a se	220
Houses uncrowded due to action of tenant Overcrowding cases abated due to slum	
clearance 48 Overcrowding cases abated by persons being	
re-housed by the Council 50	139
Total cases on books at 31st December, 1938	81

Licences are in operation in respect of 8 houses, all owned by the Council.

There is still a considerable amount of sex overcrowding, and it has been possible during the year to investigate this in the wards of St. Mary's, Kingswinford, and Wordsley. The number of cases of sex overcrowding found were:—

Wordsley: 38; St. Mary's: 46.

The majority of these cases was due to the fact that mixed families were residing in two-bedroomed houses.

A number of cases of overcrowding that had been on the books since 1936 and required two-bedroomed houses were abated during the year, due to the action of the Estates Committee in allocating houses.

The following Table gives the position at the end of the year in each Ward:—

				ABATED.		
	Overcrowded at 1/1/38.	New Cases during 1938.	Own Account.	Re-housed Council.	Re-housed for Slum Clearance.	Still Overcrowded 31/12/38.
St. Mary's Ward, Kingswinford	61	21	-	ભ		
Wordsley	4	4	-	ı	-	9
Pensnett	17	9	œ1	10	14	ଚା
Brockmoor	20	67	ı	÷1	23	9
Brierley Hill (Three Wards)	12	pund	રુ1		ဢ	œ
Quarry Bank	49	∞	12	6	1.1	61
Total	104	23	19	18	48	45
Council Houses	72	21	22	32	-	39
Total	176	44	41	50	48	81
	The state of the s	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Keen attention has been paid to the food supply throughout the district: the whole of the animals slaughtered in the various slaughterhouses have been rigidly inspected, in spite of the varied times of slaughter. Evening duty especially in the summer is frequent and also Sunday duty.

In all 15,846 carcases were examined at slaughterhouses under my control, and this total represents the whole of the animals known to have been slaughtered within the area.

The following Table shows the various animals slaughtered and the percentage of disease.

Pigs.	7828	7827		≎1	805	10.3%		7	1093	14.1%
Sheep and Lambs.	6721	6721		က	321	4.8% %		ĺ	l	
Calves.	37	37		ļ	1			1	ļ	1
Cows.	515	515		ı	111	21.6%		က	190	37.5%
Cattle excluding Cows.	746	746		ı	36	4.8%		91	88	5.4%
	Number killed	Number inspected	All Diseases except Tuberculosis:	Whole Carcases condemned	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis only:—	Whole Carcases condemned	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis

As will be seen from the foregoing Table, 14.1% of pigs were on examination found to be affected in some degree with Tuberculosis.

41 pigs were slaughtered on private premises against 34 for 1937.

Many inspections have been made at the Public Market, and the various meat shops at which carcases slaughtered outside the area are brought in for sale.

> 1,197 quarters of beef 1,443 carcases of sheep 202 carcases of pigs 36 carcases of calves

being inspected on these premises, and the following portions condemned:— $\,$

3 pigs' heads—Tuberculosis.
1 Bovine liver—Tuberculosis.
2 Bovine livers (portion)—Distomatosis.
Portion Beef—Tuberculosis.
Portion Pork—Tuberculosis.

DISEASES.

	Bovine lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	9729		19250	28979
Pneumonia	13	_	1237	1250
Distomatosis	555	177	4	736
Echinococci Cysts	555	203	52	810
Cirrhosis	105	39	311	455
Pleurisy	69	10	144	223
Strongylosis		443	16	459
Pericraditis			60	60
Hydronephrosis	—	1	9	10
N.F	362			362
Abscesses	231	21	81	333
Congestion	133	7	877	1017
Angioma	186	_	_	186
Necrosis	83		10	93
Fevered		65		65
Fatty Growth	16	_		16
Bruised	—	10	16	26
Actino-bacillosis	120	_	_	120
Melanosis	15	_	_	15
Septicaemia	—	40		40
Oedema	12	_	_	12
Payemia	—		98	98
Fatty Infiltration	12	3	_	15
Urticaria		_	20	20
Uraemia	—	70		70
Swine Erysipelas	—	_	150	150
Inflammation	—	_	20	20
Unsound	92	_		92
Miscellaneous	68	3	25	96
Totals	12356	1092	22380	35828

Weight of meat condemned: 15 tons, 19 cwts., 3 qrs., 16 lbs.

MEAT CONDEMNED.

	Bovine	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Heads Lungs Livers Hearts Mesenteries Intestines Spleens Collars Kidneys Udders Stomachs Forequarters	5 104 275 166 10 43 29 6 ——————————————————————————————————	3 2 2225 2251 38 — — — — — — — — — — ———————————————	9 981 1062 310 436 388 200 13 99 57 — 64 1	17 1087 1562 727 484 431 229 20 99 96 49 69 5
Diaphragms Omenta Miscellaneous	 7	1	2 4 14	3 4 22
Totals				

Food condemned: 1 tin Ox Tongue.

35 tins various foodstuffs.

560-lbs. potatoes.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 20 slaughterhouses in the area, 11 being licensed annually, and 9 are old registered slaughterhouses. One slaughterhouse was removed from the register owing to it being disused, and one new licence was issued. The new licence was granted provisionally to get over certain difficulties as to meat inspection, it being granted with the proviso attached that no compensation shall be paid in case the slaughterhouse is closed.

The majority of the slaughterhouses will be affected by the new Food and Drugs Act which comes into operation in October, 1939, particularly the old registered ones, and a higher standard must necessarily follow. My view is that as soon as a carcase is dressed it should be removed to a room outside the slaughterhouse, hanging rooms should be compulsory for all licensed slaughterhouses.

The slaughterhouse generally is the one part of a butcher's premises that has not been modernised.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There are 72 slaughtermen licensed to carry out the work of slaughtering.

It was not necessary to issue any warning to any slaughterman.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registration under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926:—

(a)	Retailers—			
	Loose Milk			79
	Bottled Milk			268
(b)	Producers, Dairymen o	or Wholesa	lers	36

The following licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936:—

Supplemen	ntary—				
A	ccredited			•••	3
Τ	`uberculin '	Tested		•••	4
F	asteurised		•••	•••	4
Dealers—					
A	ccredited	•••	•••		1
F	asteurised				1

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Number of cowsheds in the area	17
Number of visits made for inspection	166
Number of visits made for re-inspection	37

Generally, the cowsheds now in use in this area are satisfactory, the majority having been reconstructed during the past three years.

No adverse report has been received from any Authority on the milk produced within the area.

Offensive Trades.

There are 36 fish fryers, two tallow melters, and two rag and bone merchants on the register.

The whole of these have been properly conducted. All fish fryers have modern frying ranges and have observed the bye-laws regulating the trade.

FACTORY ACT, 1937.

This Act which amends all previous legislation in respect of factories came into operation in July.

The new Act abolished the distinction between workshop and factory, the only distinction now being as to whether mechanical power is used.

The whole of the premises in the area have been visited since the 1st July, and the following are the numbers registered:—

Factories with mech	•••	131		
Factories without m	echanical	power	•••	122
Bakehouses	•••	•••		19
		Total		272

Three Notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories relating to insanitary condition, and these had attention.

Two outworkers' lists were received, notifying 2 outworkers. Eight lists, notifying 18 outworkers, were received from other districts

No cases of infectious disease occurred at any outworkers' premises.

The following visits were made to the various premises dealt with under the Factory Act:—

Factories wit	th mech	ianical po	wer	•••	160
Factories wit	thout n	nechanical	power	•••	149
Bakehouses		•••			48

FACTORIES.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

	Number of			
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prose- cuted.	
Factories with mechanical power	160	46	_	
Factories without mechanical power	138	45		
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	11	1		
Total	309	92		
Total	309	92	_	

2.—Defects found.

	Num	ber of Det	Number of Offences in	
Particulars.	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspect'r	respect to which Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	38	15		_
Overcrowding (S.2)	. 1	1		
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	. 1	1	_	_
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	15	9		
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	4	2		_
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
Insufficient	25	17		_
Unsuitable or Defective		38		_
Not separate for sexes	. 3	5		_
Other Offences	_			_
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total	126	88	_	

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Collection and Disposal of House and Trade Refuse.

This section of the Report is dealt with up to the 31st March, 1939.

The types of receptacles which this department is responsible for cleansing are :—

Portable ashbins	•••	•••		12540
Ashpits	•••	•••		26
Privy midden pits		•••	•••	159
Pan closets		•••		100
Cesspools		•••		98

The whole of the ashbins and pan closets are given a weekly collection; ashpits and privies are emptied every three months; and cesspools four to six months.

The whole of the work is carried out by direct labour, and when one considers the number of visits made by the employees of this department to premises in pursuit of collection work, it speaks well for the men that it is very rare that a complaint is made as to their conduct. I should like here to pay a tribute to the whole of the manual employees of this department for the zeal and attention they pay to their work. From my own knowledge I am sure your Committee are receiving work value for wages paid.

Collection.

No addition has been made to the vehicles employed on this work, the following still being in use.

3 S.D. freighters (7 cub. yards).

1 Morris (2 ton)

1 S.D. gully/cesspool emptier with 7 cub. yards body for refuse collection.

I horse vehicle.

Three S.D. vehicles are employed wholly emptying ashbins; one S.D. vehicle emptying ashbins three days per week and remainder cesspools and street gullies; Morris two days ashbins; and the remainder pans, night soil and clean ashes. Horse vehicle night soil and trade refuse.

Each freighter is manned by one driver and 3 men, the Morris by driver and 2 men, and the horse vehicle by driver and 1 man, the strength of each gang being increased by one when a gang is working near to the point of disposal. In all 20 men are employed on collection work.

Again, as in previous years, all house refuse has been weighed for one week each quarter, and it is from these test weighings that the total amount of refuse collected is estimated, the average per vehicle being:—

	Т.	C.	Q.
S.D. Freighters	 2	0	$\tilde{2}$
Morris	 1	10	3
Horse vehicle		14	3

The total amount of refuse collected during the year is estimated at 15,325 tons, as against 15,195 tons—an increase of 130 tons.

As in previous years a special daily collection is made from various trade premises for which a charge is made, the following being removed in the twelve months under review:—

2,240 bins fish refuse.

1,420 bins slaughter-house refuse.

933 bins other refuse.

588 bags paper.

201 loads market refuse (horse vehicle).

4 loads market refuse (motor vehicle).

51 loads other refuse.

For this service the sum of £85 6s. 2d. was received.

Collections costs increased by £200, the net cost per ton being 5s. 0d., against 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton.

There are still no loan charges in respect of this department,

all vehicles, etc., having been purchased out of revenue.

The Rate charge for the whole of this service is 7d., being the same as for 1937—38.

The following Table shows the loads moved by the various vehicles:—

venneres.						
Number of Loads.						
Vehicle	Bins	Dry Fits	Privies Pans and Middens	Cesspools	Trade Refuse	Total
S.D. 1	1894	_	_	_	_	1894
S.D. 2	1701		_		_	1701
S.D. 3	1805	_			_	1805
Morris 4	624	72	132		5	833
S.D. 5	1025			147		1172
Horse Vehicle	8		604		251	863
Total 1928	7057	72	736	147	256	8268
Total 1937	6598	167	620	134	215	7731

The following fixed receptacles were emptied during the year:

 Dry ashpits
 ...
 128

 Privies
 ...
 957

 Cesspools
 ...
 111

Disposal.

The whole of the house refuse collected was disposed of in a proper manner and controlled, but unfortunately it was not possible to concentrate the tipping at one place. During the period under review the following places of disposal were used:—

Tiled House Estate Completed the filling of a marl hole for

recreation purposes.
Completed filling of land for Housing Commonside

Committee.

Hawbush Completed filling of land for recreation

purposes; now available for this purpose,

4 acres.

Wallows Stree Tipping commenced on this site in

> December: it is estimated that this site will last approximately twelve months

for the whole of the area.

One tip only was in use at a time, the whole of the refuse from ashbins and ashpits being deposited at these tips.

Refuse, chiefly from the Market, has been disposed of by incineration at the destructor of a private company. For this service a charge is made.

Night soil is still disposed of at two tips, both of which are controlled when in use.

During the year under review a special report was presented to your Committee pointing out the serious position the Council would find themselves in if immediate steps were not taken to secure sufficient suitable ground for refuse disposal, and it is pleasing to note that the Council have now obtained an option on ground ideally situated for controlled tipping, and also most suitable for the erection of a proper depot. It is estimated that the ground to be acquired will meet the requirements of the whole of this district for 50 years at least.

The disposal costs increased by £180, and this increase is accounted for by the fact that it became necessary to have three men at the tip instead of two, and also the cost of conveying 1,101 additional loads of clean ashes for covering over the previous twelve months, 1,576 loads in all of clean ashes being conveyed to the tip and used for covering. In addition 658 loads of street sweepings were also used for this purpose.

The total cost of disposal amounted to £561, or 9d. per ton, against 6d. for last year, but even 9d. per ton is a cheap method of disposal against the provision of plant for incineration and separation, especially when there is very suitable ground in the area requiring filling.

TABLE SHEWING THE COSTS for the Year ending 31st March, 1939.

	1909.				
Particulars.	Collection.	Disposal.	Collection and Disposal.		
Revenue Account. Gross Expenditure Gross Income	3943 105	561 —	4594 195		
Net Cost	3838	561	4399		
Unit Costs Gross expenditure, per ton Gross Income, per ton	s. d. 5 1½ 1½	s. d. 9	s. d. 5 10½ 1½		
Net Cost per ton	5 0	9	5 9		
Net cost, per 1,000 population	83 83	12	₽.5 ₽.5		
Net cost, per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	300	44	344		
Total Refuse collected (Population (Midsummer Area (Statute acres) Weight per 1,000 popul Number of houses and Rateable Value Product of 1d. Rate Rate in £ (Collection and Method of Collection:—	ation per day premises nd Disposal)		15,325 tons 46,360 5,932 18.1 cwts. 12,781 £168,121 £625 7d.		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
Method of Disposal:— Controlled tipping Incineration			Percentage of Refuse dealt with. 96.9% 3.1%		
Average length of haul	to point of d	isposal	2.5 miles.		

The following is the number of loads tipped:—

0					
,	Tips.				Loads.
Tiled House				•••	1566
Commonside	e, Pensne	ett –			927
Hawbush, F	Road, Br	ierley Hill			2505
Wallows Ro	ad, Broo	ckmoor			2131
Brettell Lan	e, Brierl	ley Hill			472
Sewer	•••	•••			147
Destructor					256
Miscellaneou	1S	•••		•••	264
•					
			Total		8268

Street Cleansing.

Street cleansing is carried out by this department with the exception of a small part of a rural character which is dealt with by the Surveyor in conjunction with his maintenance work.

There are 57.5 miles of roads in the area:—

Classified Roads 18.87 miles Other Roads 38.63 miles

These are cleansed:—

0.5 miles at least once daily.

- 3 miles three times weekly.
- 16 miles twice weekly.
- 38 miles once weekly.

There are 16 men engaged as street orderlies, each man having a given area to patrol, and an orderly bin truck with two containers. The trucks are emptied as far as possible by house refuse vehicles when working near, and the remainder of the sweepings is placed in dumps which are cleared up weekly. Suitable containers will shortly be provided, and the dumps discontinued. In addition to sweeping, the majority of the orderlies paper pick the streets in their area daily.

The total cost of this work for the year ending 31st March, 1939, was £2,575 gross, a proportion of the cost of cleansing Class I. Roads being re-claimed from the County Council.

There are 1,404 street gullies in the area, all of which are cleansed by mechanical means. These are emptied on the average during the year every twelve weeks, and some in the more thickly populated districts more frequently. 5,353 cleansings being effected during the year, 207 loads of sludge being removed.

352 loads of street sweepings were removed by horse vehicle and 306 loads by motor vehicles.

The cost per 1,000 gullies emptied was £26.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The sanitary accommodation at the 31st March, 1939, was as follows:—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, 1938-9.

District	W.C.'s	Bins	Fans	Ashpits and Privies	Dry Ashpits	Cess- pools
Quarry Pank	 2381	2461	4	89		8
Brierley Hill	 3692	3453	73_	38	3	50
Kingswinford	 6689	6626	23	32	23	40
Totals	 12762	12540	100	159	26	98

Public Conveniences.

The cleansing of all public conveniences is carried out by this department. The sum of £13 17s. 9d. has been collected during the year.

Additional accommodation for both sexes is now in course of erection at two places, and additional sites are being secured in other parts of the area.

All conveniences are cleansed daily, and some twice daily.

Shops Acts.

There are 736 shops on the register.

The occupiers of 15 of these were warned re infringements.

Many improvements of the premises have taken place, as will be seen by referring to page 62 of the report.

CANAL BOATS.

	Number of canal boats inspected during the year		1
	Number of canal boats on the register		3
	Registered during the year	• • •	Nil
\	hand annuland has annuland hand		

One boat worked by man and one boy.

PETROLEUM ACT.

There are 104 licensed premises to store pertoleum spirit in the area, the total amount licensed being 89,274 gallons. License fees amounting to £61 5s. 0d. were received.

In addition 4 licences to store Calcium Carbide were issued; Total amount, 6,944 lbs.; License Fees, £1 15s. 0d.

